JACK BRAND PILSENER
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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,921—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1900.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	28th April,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. B. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	26th "
M.L. SOBRAON	7210	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5554	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,110	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060,	" 625,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th May, 1900,

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th April 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	THURSDAY. 10th May, 1900,
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900,
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 2nd May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,283 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 28th instant.
For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 20th April, 1900.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.
London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.
FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 28th April, calling at Karachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).
FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th May.
FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.
S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 28th May.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 1st May.
FOR MANILA.
A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th April, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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CALCUTTA.
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THOS. COOK AND SON,
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PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 3,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be learned on application.
DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.
BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.
DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.
HAND BOOK of information free on application.
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SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.
Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at
6 annas per pound.
Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of
3 annas per pound.
For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known
HOME EXPRESS,
as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.
CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

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Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.
Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.
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Shipping and Forwarding Agents.
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Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
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WHISKIES.
REDUCED PRICES.
THESE ARE ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM BEST DISTILLERIES.

	Ordinary Rates. Per doz. Rs.	a.	Special Cash Rates Per doz. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is Unequalled in Age and Quality	27	0	24	0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a Genuine ripe old Whisky. Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	36	8	32	8
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky. A well matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the Taste.	29	0	26	0
TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" This is guaranteed as an Old Thoroughly Pipe Spirit.	29	0	26	0
TREACHER'S "DIABETES" WHISKY	28	0	25	0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL WHISKY	26	8	23	8

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OF INDIAN CIGARS.

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Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.
MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.
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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
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40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.
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A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in.
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HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
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WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the
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SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.
They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.
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We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.
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HEAD OFFICE:
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ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
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FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.
If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

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At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
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At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
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Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
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90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
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Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
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Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.
The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.
GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.
Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from
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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1	12	0	PEKOE "	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1	4	0	SOUCHONG "	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.
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AN ALFRESCO DANCE

WILL BE HELD

On the TENNIS COURTS of the

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TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 27th Instant.

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AT THE BOMBAY THEATRE, FALKLAND ROAD.

ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH APRIL, 1900, AT 9 P. M.

THE GREAT MOTO-PICTOROSCOPE.

THE GRANDEST INVENTION OF THE 20TH CENTURY.

THE MARVEL OF ELECTRICITY,

The most splendid exhibition for the first time in India of life-like views and pictures of admirable definition and precision. Absolutely steady and without flicker.

OUT OF HUNDREDS IN HAND ABOUT SIXTY WILL BE SHOWN ON THE OPENING DAY.

☞ This instrument is entirely different from those usually known under the name of cinematographs as there is no interval between one picture and another.

The artistic interior of the Bombay Theatre has been spoken highly of by responsible Government sanitary officials and the whole of it has been lit up permanently by Electric light of the latest improvement.

The management is under the entire control of a gentleman of vast experience in electro-magnetic sciences.

During the Exhibition the Interior is NEVER DARKENED, thus preserving decency and decorum.

Admission.—Orchestra Stalls, 1-8. Pit Stalls, 1-0. Dress Circle, 0-12. Gallery, 0-8 and Pit, 0-4.

Plan on view at the Bombay Theatre. Doors open at 8 p. m. Exhibition to commence at 9 precise.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

ON

TUESDAY THE 1ST MAY, 1900, AT THE

GAIETY THEATRE.

ATTRACTIVE, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL PROGRAMME.

LADY NURSES

in Living Pictures.

GRAND SCENIC EFFECTS.

PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls..... Rs. 3
Dress Circle..... ,, 2
Pit Stalls..... ,, 1

Box Plan at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

RE ESTATE OF JAMES MOIR, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of JAMES MOIR, late of Bombay, European Deceased, who died at Bombay, on the 25th day of March, 1900, and Probate of whose Will was granted on the 18th day of April, 1900, to James Moir, Esquire, one of the Executors named in the Will of the said Deceased are required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned at their Office 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets in his hands to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said Deceased, or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Undersigned. Dated this 25th April, 1900.

SMETHAM, BLAND & NOBLE,
Solicitors for the Executor.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 3rd May next, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets, and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended, respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1899.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend for the half year ended, 31st December, 1899.

3rd. To appoint two Directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint 2 Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration,

By Order of the Board.
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
AGENTS.
The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st May to the 12th May next, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 19th April, 1900.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the RIGHT of SUPPLYING FIREWOOD suitable for cremation purposes at the Mahim Burning Ground for a period of (1) one year, commencing from 15th of May, 1900, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 P. M., on the 4th May, 1900.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the agreement.

The Tenderer must state the rate at which he would sell the firewood.

The successful Tenderer will be required to pay the full stamp duty on the agreement and the charges for executing the same and to pay an additional sum of Rs. 400 so as to make up a deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee for the proper carrying out of the agreement.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.

The amount each Tenderer is prepared to pay for the righ should be stated in the Tender.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a sample of wood.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, Municipality, 25th April, 1900.

THE DEMAND

FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY

NEARLY .....£ 9,000,000 Stg

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK, Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS

FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room & bath-room per diem Rs 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. PELITI,

1911 ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	138 7 0
30	156 0 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

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The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

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RESERVE FUND..... £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

GATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow,
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yocohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
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Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RESERVE FUND...—" 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay 1st February, 1900.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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FIXED DEPOSITS,

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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CARL MEYER Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Agent.
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SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

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MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. Auctioneers, will, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Meadows Street, Fort, the undermentioned property, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1900, at 4 p. m., under instructions from the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bai Alamai, wife of Mr. Nusserwanjee Framjee Bhandara and the said Mr. Nusserwanjee Framjee Bhandara, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of July, 1898, and made between the said Alamai, wife of Nusserwanjee Framjee Bhandara, of the first part, the said Nusserwanjee Framjee Bhandara of the second part, and the mortgagee of the third part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that the remainder or reversion of the said Alamai, wife of Nusserwanjee Framjee Bhandara, expectant to take effect in possession upon the death of her mother Bai Gulbai, widow of Manockjee Adarjee Doctor, and all other the right, title, and interest of the said Alamai of and in

Firstly.—All that part or garden with two upper-roomed bungalows standing thereon, both of which were formerly assessed under No. 4, and also with the one small bungalow, also standing thereon, which was formerly assessed under No. 54, but which premises are now assessed under Nos. 6, 62, and 6A, together also with the three stables, dining shed and outhouses, all covered with tile-, one well, and cocoanut and other trees thereon, also standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Portuguese Church Lane and on the south side of the Girgaum Back Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand nine hundred and ninety six and six ninths square yards or thereabouts, which said part is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Nos. 657 and 37, and is bounded on the north-by the Girgaum Back Road aforesaid, on the south, by the property formerly belonging to Mrs. Anna Albeira, but now the property of Nunmudanai, on the east, partly by the property formerly of Rustmjee Shapurjee Mucadum, but now of the said Manockjee Adarjee, and secondly hereafter, described partly by the property of Jumar han Hurjee, partly by the property of Nurrie and Nilajee, and partly, by the property thirdly hereafter described, and on the west, by the Girgaum Portuguese Church Lane, aforesaid, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Perozbai Jeevanjee Mowjee, the said Manockjee Adarjee, and Manockjee Einjee, but are now in the occupation of tenants.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, being part of the quit called Muel Pereira, together with the messuage, tenement, or building standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Girgaum Back Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, by the remainder of the hereinbefore mentioned part, the property of the said Farra Poonjah Nadirsheker, on the west, by the property firstly mentioned, on the north, by the Girgaum Back Road, aforesaid, and on the south by the property of Jana dhun Hurji, which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. ——, and were lately in the occupation of Pudumjy Rustomjee, and partly, in the occupation of the said Manobjee Adarjee.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, being part or parcel of one part called Poshwady, together with the messuage, tenement, or building standing thereon, situate at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of the public passage, in the sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-one square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, by the public passage aforesaid, on the west, by the property firstly mentioned, on the north, by the property of Nurrieand Nilaji, and on the south, by the property of Madan-e, which said premises were lately in the occupation of Janardhan Hurji, and are now in the occupation of tenants, and which said premises are registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 303, together with full and free right of way in common with the owners of the properties adjoining to the last mentioned property upon or over the public passage on the east side of the said property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kohi, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th April, 1900.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

FOR HIGH CLASS INEXPENSIVE FURNITURE.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS.

HAMMONDS and OTHER STANDARD TYPEWRITERS SOLD or taken on Commission Sale at 50 to 75 per cent. discount.
BOMBAY TYPEWRITING COMPANY,
14, Hornby Road, Fort.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 P.M.
To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1899
To declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager, Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Ld.,
Bombay, 14th April, 1900.

RARE OPPORTUNITY
FOR THE RULING CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF INDIA.

HAVING fortunately secured the RARE and UNIQUE WORK on HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES of all Indian Princes, Nobles, Heroes, &c., &c., it is now offered FOR SALE. Mr. Craig of London says that 50 copies of the work were printed only for the Crowned Heads of Europe and Learned Societies in 1819 at Edinburgh. In 1828 at the Hardwicke sale a similar copy was sold for £75. The work is printed on parchment like paper, folio size. Superbly bound. In cased in a beautiful box with lock and key. No library in India, it is presumed, has got it. The Chiefs and the Premier Princes of India who have valuable and interesting libraries in their States will find the copy as an useful and valuable addition. The price including cases being only £60.
Orders are respectfully solicited at the earliest date possible, as it is presumed, it may be sold any time, by J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta, at the offers received. Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP BRASS AND COPPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1-P. M., (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1900, for the purchase of:—

Brass Scrap, Ts.11-7-10	Axle brasses (A-C-B)	Ts. 2-11 Cwts
	Brass TUBES	„ 2-0 „
	Brass Assorted	„ 10-0 „

Copper Scrap Ts. 3 (Assorted) which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at General Stores, Parel.
TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.
TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender Form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.
PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.
NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th April, 1900.

THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.
CARLISLE CHAMBERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

WITH A VIEW to meet the increasing demand of Typists and Shorthand Writers in the Government Offices, Law Courts and various other Offices, and with a further view to widespread in this country the benefits the so time saving arts actually confer, A SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND will be OPENED by the above Company in the spacious Offices they have secured, on and from the 1st day of May, 1900.
TYPEWRITING ON VARIOUS MACHINES taught by Experts within one month for a moderate fixed sum. Perfect efficiency guaranteed.
PITMAN'S SHORTHAND taught by Experts on reasonable terms within 3 months.
STUDENTS after their course is finished, will be recommended for EMPLOYMENT.
COPYING WORK of all kinds done on special terms.
We have obtained a Special Staff of Expert Typists for this purpose. Work done very neatly and promptly.
LEGAL matters, such as Briefs for Counsel, conveyancing and engrossments will be readily attended to by experts having experience in the legal line.
CIRCULARS addressed and despatched by contract. Terms on application. TYPEWRITERS AND ACCESSORIES supplied and repairs promptly executed. Our representative will call at any address on receipt of orders.
APPLY: TO THE MANAGER,
The WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING Co.
No. 57, Esplanade Road, First Floor.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MAROKS AND CO'S.
Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Coulist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.
ARAB and PERSIAN-CHARGERS, HUNTERS, POLO RACERS, WALERS AND OTHERS.
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CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.
1st Class English Carriages with Single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.
SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER

BOMBAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 8-53m., 9 5s. Low water, 3-29m., 2-40s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Akbar Manufacturing Company, Carnac Bridge, 2 p.m
Alcock Ashdown and Co., Bank Street, 4-30 p.m.
Lecture by Mr. P. N. Wadia, Petit Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Annual Meeting, Novelty Theatre, 5-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 5-15.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per extra s. s. India, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given this afternoon, at 4-45 p.m., by Mr. D. J. Tata, on "Some German Watering Places," at the residence of Mrs. Tata, Meher Hall, Nepean Sea Road.

SOLE AGENCY.—Mr. Palanjee Dadabhoy Ayrton, Merchant and Manufacturers' Agent, 32, Church Gate Street, has been appointed sole agent in India for Madam Blanche Leigh of Paris, whose preparations such as scents, lotions, powders, soap, &c., are remarkable throughout Europe.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Yesterday, at Warl Bunder, an inquest was held by the coroner on the body of Babu Sittaram, a Hindu lad, aged twelve years. It appears that, on Tuesday afternoon, the deceased was missed from his house at Warl Bunder, and on the matter being reported to the police his body was subsequently found in a well in that locality. The jury returned a verdict that he was accidentally drowned in the well.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. J. Neuberg has been appointed Tobacconist in Ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.—H. E. Lord Northcote has been pleased to appoint Messrs. Wagie and Co., Dealers in Cricket, &c., in Ordinary to his Excellency.—Messrs. Kemp and Company, Limited, Pharmaceutical Chemists, have been honoured by a diploma authorizing them to style themselves Chemists in Ordinary to his Excellency Lord Northcote.

DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, C. Antonio and four other Greek and Italian sailors on board the s.s. Amphitrite, were charged with continued disobedience of lawful commands. The chief officer of the vessel said the defendants thrice refused to turn to work. Accused said they were willing now to go and work on board. They were convicted and sentenced each to seven days' rigorous imprisonment and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. H. Monie, Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, intimates that the examinations in cotton spinning, cotton dyeing, cotton weaving, electric lighting and power, soap manufacture, and flour milling will be held on Monday, 30th April, and Tuesday, 1st May, beginning at 1 o'clock each day. The examinations are held by the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute on behalf of the Examination Committee of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Meyers charged Luxmon Tookaram, an old offender, with criminal trespass. The evidence showed that early, on Monday morning, one Purshotam Nensey, a muccadum, residing at Mandvi, was sitting in his room, when he heard some noise. On going in the direction of the sound he saw the accused trying to make his escape from a back door. He seized him and subsequently handed him over to the police. The accused, who had six previous convictions against him, was committed to the next criminal sessions of the High Court.

A PUBLIC MEETING.—The general meeting of the subscribers to the funds of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals will be held to-day, at 5-30 p.m., at the Novelty Theatre, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons presiding. Sir George Cotton, Knight, the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhoocandas Atmaram, Rao Bahadur Vissonjee Khimjee, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulah, Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Mr. D. N. Babadurjee, Mr. M.K. Patel, Mr. Kalabhoy Lulloobhoy and other gentlemen will address the meeting. The friends and supporters of the Society and Hospital are cordially invited to the meeting, which is open to the public.

SERIOUS ACCUSATION AGAINST POLICEMEN.—Native policemen No. 333 C and No. 1964 C were charged before Mr. Sanders Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, with an attempt to extort money from Tookaram Narayen. Superintendent Holdway conducted the prosecution. It appeared that, on the 16th inst., the accused were stationed on duty at the junction of Shaik Memon Street and Carnac Road when they saw the complainant quarrelling with a tig-seller, who alleged he had been paid a bad rupee; and they charged the complainant with using a false coin. In the end they hushed up the matter for a consideration of seven rupees to be paid by complainant, and they took from the latter in the meanwhile a bundle of papers, containing 48 town duty refund receipt forms, as a pledge for the promised payment. Complainant reported the matter to his master Nanji Khetsy, who laid a complaint before Inspector Barnet. At the close of the case for the prosecution, further enquiry was adjourned for the production of evidence for the defence.

DAMAUN NEWS.—Our correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—From 21st to 23rd instant, both days inclusive, there has been only one death at Lower Damaun, the victim being a Mahomedan child, of two months, who died of an infantile complaint.—At Upper Damaun a Parsi female, said to be bordering on a hundred years, the relict of Dorabjee Rustomji Wadia, an old resident of Upper Damaun, died leaving numerous children, grandchildren, and great-grand-children.—Except an isolated case which happened three days ago at Ghanchiwady, in Upper Damaun, plague seems to have disappeared from Damaun, but small-pox and measles have broken out. At this period last year and until the 25th May, plague was raging, and throughout the year there was not a single fatal case, either of small-pox or measles.—Early this Tuesday morning a telegram from Bombay was received by Mr. Valentino de Costa Campos, Chief of the Treasury, announcing the sad intelligence of the death, on Monday night, of Judge Manoel Mourao, who left Damaun on the night of the 1st for Bombay on his way to Goa for the improvement of his health. He was to stop at the Apollo Hotel for a day for rest before resuming the journey. All those who knew the young, intelligent and hard-working judge, who had made numerous friends by his suavity, liberality and sociable nature, deeply mourn his untimely death. He was a son of the Count of Ribandar for whose bereavement great sympathy is felt.

THANA NEWS.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS DACOIT.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—Mr. Balvantrao Vamnaji Dixit, the newly-appointed Aval Karkoon at Salsette (Thana), has been invested with all the additional powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class, in the Thana District, from the 14th instant.

A fire broke out last week in the village of Oosar, in Wada Taluka, of the Thana District, and all the houses and property of the villagers, including their supply of bhat (food-grain) and implements were destroyed.

Out of the 6,000 Kathiawari famine-stricken people who were sent here, only 2,000 have remained on the works at the Municipal Pokharan Tank; Mr. Ratansi Muljit of Bombay supplies these men with khichdi (rice and dal), including one maund of milk for the children daily. Mr. Edward Lawrence also sends a quantity of milk to the children. The Collector of Thana, the Executive Engineer of the District, the President of the Thana Municipality and the Taluka Magistrate inspect the famine relief works from time to time.

Rao Saheb Abaji Sakharam Deshmookh, Inspector of Police, Kalyan Division, pluckily arrested a notorious outlaw, named Laxia Varghoda, in Mokhada Taluka, last week. Several shocking stories have already been reported of the ravages this dacoit had, from time to time, perpetrated in this district. He used to carry arms and was ready to fight desperately with his pursuers.

It is stated that Government have lately passed a Resolution in the Judicial Department on the appeal made by Rao Saheb Malharray Narayen Patki, Head Clerk of the office of the Judge of Thana, and Rao Saheb Sitaram Bhaskar Choubal, Clerk of the Court, confirming their transfers to the districts of Nasik and Satara, respectively.

The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School and the General Education Institutions and Middle Class School, Thana, will be closed for the hot weather from the 26th instant to the 9th of June.

In the Civil and Police Hospital at Thana, the thermometer readings ranged from 79 to 98 degrees in the shade yesterday and on the day previous.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee yesterday, Dr. N. N. Katrak presided in the absence of Mr. Muljt Barbhaya. There were also present—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. H. Kennedy, Mr. George Lund, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. S. D. Khote.

THE HOUSE-INSPECTION QUESTION.

RECOMMENDATION TO THE CORPORATION.

The Municipal Commissioner forwarded his letter to the Corporation on the subject of providing funds for house-inspection during the current year and asked the Standing Committee to make such recommendation to the Corporation on the subject as they might consider necessary.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula moved "that having considered the Commissioner's letter No. 1,241, dated the 21st April, 1900, the Standing Committee recommend the Corporation to increase the amount of the Budget grant for plague expenses for the current year by Rs.37,860 to be met from surplus loan and other balances pending formal adjustment." This resolution, he said, had become necessary on account of the ruling of the President in regard to his motion at the Corporation. The Standing Committee originally recommended eight lakhs of rupees for plague expenses but the Corporation reduced the grant. It now appeared, according to the President's ruling, that a resolution of the Standing Committee was requisite before the matters could be again considered by the Corporation. In pursuance of a requisition signed by four members an urgency meeting of the Corporation had been called for on Thursday and it would facilitate the consideration of this subject by the Corporation if the Standing Committee now made a recommendation in regard to it. He did not now wish to enter into the reasons why this grant should be made, because it was most desirable that they should reserve what they had to say in its favour for the meeting of the Corporation. He did not think there was any difference of opinion in a matter of that kind amongst the members of the Standing Committee.

Mr. G. Lund seconded the motion.

The Commissioner said that upon the President's ruling there were two ways of dealing with the subject. One was by giving an extra grant, and the other was by allocating part of the existing grant, which was not now available for the purpose.

Mr. Rahimtoola said the proposition he had made would be the best course for the Standing Committee in the circumstances. The Corporation could come to any decision they liked. The resolution of the Standing Committee should be placed before the Corporation in a strictly legal manner so that the ruling of the President would be respected.

Mr. Wadia said he was not going to vote either against or in favour of the motion. He did not wish to stifle any argument or discussion on the subject and so agreed that it should go before the Corporation to be fully argued.

Mr. Rahimtoola: That is exactly why I don't want to give any reasons in support of the motion now.

The motion was then carried nem. con.

Mr. Wadia: May I ask if you have recorded that two of us did not vote?

The Chairman: I have put it: six voted for and none against.

Mr. Wadia: Don't you think you had better put it down that two of us did not vote.

The Chairman: I am in the hands of the Committee.

Mr. Fazulbhai Visram: I don't think that is usual.

DEATH OF A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

A CASE OF OPIUM-POISONING.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday morning, at the Albion Buildings, Byculla, on the body of Mr. Martin Crawford, Assistant to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway.

Mrs. Laura Gertrude Crawford, widow of the deceased gentleman, said that her husband was thirty-three years old. He had been suffering from insomnia, but as far as she knew he never took anything for it, except three or four months ago, when Dr. Da Silva gave him a mixture, but it only soothed his nerves. He went to his work on Monday, but did not attend on Tuesday. He was unable to sleep on Monday night. At half-past five o'clock on Tuesday morning the deceased told his wife not to disturb him, and that he was not going to office that day. About noon that day she tried to wake him up, but he seemed to be drowsy. She again tried to rouse him, but did not succeed. She did not know what was the matter with him. Deceased used to give lessons in French to a Mr. Pereira. At five o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Pereira called at her place when she told him to fetch a doctor. He brought Dr. De Quadros, who treated him. Deceased got better and rallied a little, but did not speak. He died at 10-30 p.m. the same day. Deceased did not tell his wife that he had bought opium. He was not in the habit of taking any opium. He was also not in any trouble. He never said that he was tired of life, or that he would commit suicide. He generally came home at 6 p.m. every day, but on Monday he did not return until 8-30 in the evening when she was having her dinner. He then sat down and had his dinner with her. At that time he did not complain of anything. He was reading till about midnight on Monday and then went to bed. She noticed nothing unusual with her husband that night.

Dr. De Quadros deposed that he examined the deceased and treated him. He was of opinion that the cause of death was opium-poisoning. He came to the conclusion after he first examined the deceased that he had taken opium. After the deceased rallied his breathing became laboured. Deceased was unconscious from the first and did not recover consciousness. He told Dr. Da Silva, family-doctor of the deceased, that he thought it was an opium case. No stomach-pump was used, as he thought deceased was too much exhausted for a pump to be used.

The jury on the evidence returned a verdict that the deceased died from opium-poisoning, the opium having been taken by him to cause sleep, he having suffered from insomnia.

DEFAMATION OF A VICE-CONSUL.

JALALUDIN HOOSEIN, printer and publisher of a Persian weekly newspaper, named "Hablul Matin," published in Calcutta, was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with defamation of Mr. Cowasjee D. Rustomjee, Vice-Consul for Parsia in Bombay. Mr. Smetham appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. M. H. Khan defended the accused. Mr. Khan applied for a postponement to enable the second accused, Aga Mahomed Cazam, to be present. His Worship said enough indulgence had been shown to the accused since the institution of the proceedings in February last. There had been evasions of service of the summons, and the issue of a warrant of arrest now seemed to be necessary. Mr. Khan applied to be allowed to hold over the cross-examination of the witnesses for want of proper instructions. His Worship said he was sorry he could allow no further postponements; and the procedure described by law must be followed; because the accused had sufficient time to instruct fifty solicitors if he chose in examination by Mr. Smetham the complainant said he was Vice-Consul for Persia and had acted several times as Consul-General. Accused was printer and publisher of a Persian paper, called "Habul Matin," in No. 13 of which was an article defamatory of him (complainant). The statements contained in the article were entirely untrue. Mr. Smetham offered an English translation of the article, but Mr. Khan objected to it on the ground that it was not an official translation. The name of Mirza Mahomed, accused's Bombay agent, was called out as the next witness. A Hindu clerk produced a medical certificate, alleging that the witness was ill. His Worship said the certificate was inadmissible; and that if the witness failed to appear on the next occasion, a warrant would be issued against him. Further enquiry was adjourned.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—James West Harrelson, farmer and stockman of Belton Cass county, of Missouri.—U. S. A., for improvements in spark arresters; the Electric Fog Signal Syndicate, Limited, of 16, Cockspur Street, London, S. W. England, for improvements in explosive signalling apparatus for railways; James Simpson and Company, limited, engineers of engine works, Grosvenor Road, London, for improvements in the construction of cupolas and the like; Francis James Olsen, photographer, and Edward Henry Witmore, printer, both of 183, Hereford Street, Christ Church, Canterbury, New Zealand, for improved apparatus for filtering water; James Simpson and Company, Limited, engineers, of engine works, Grosvenor Road, London for improvements in the construction of cupolas and the like; Roger John Dennett, commission agent, Jhansi, a fan for cooling rooms, which can also be used as a thermantidote and for blowing forges; William Alfred Freret, Junior, and Harry South Lewis, both engineers, residing at New Orleans, Louisiana, U. S. A. for improvements in or relating to cryptographic systems and means for adapting same to practice in connection with typewriting machines.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE FAMINE.

CHOLERA IN RELIEF CAMPS.

AN outbreak of cholera has occurred at Kanelao Tank Relief Camp, near Godhra, and on Monday there were 125 fatal cases. About 12,000 men were working, but they have nearly all fled. There were also some fatal cases at the poor house. The relief camp will probably be removed to Wavdi, a neighbouring village. Measures are being taken by the authorities to check the cholera epidemic. Dr. Mistri, the Acting Civil Surgeon, and Mr. R. E. Kanga, the Personal Assistant to the Collector of the Panchmahals, visited the Camp on Monday, and they are doing their utmost to grapple with the situation. Dr. Nightingale, District Medical Officer, who is on tour, has been sent for.

NAGPUR.

A famine relief camp in Jubbulpore district has been attacked with cholera, and on Monday there were 34 attacks and 14 deaths. Measures are being taken to check the epidemic. There is a great scarcity of water, and even the large tank at Telinkheri is almost dry. The Ambajeeri lake (which supplies drinking water to the civil station and city) is very low, and the rate of consumption is increasing as the hot weather advances, but it is thought the water will hold out till the rains come.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	8,291	3,590	11,881
Bombay and Sindh	1174,740	85,263	1,363,013
Bengal	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1,903	691	2,594
Punjab	166,470	27,406	193,876
Central Provinces	1,149,835	490,911	1,5-0,746
Berar	316,571	24,131	390,702
Ajmer-Merwara	92,877	23,750	116,627
Total British Provinces	2,950,717	538,722	3,539,439
Native States.			
Rajputana States	360,050	113,144	473,194
Central India States	135,112	32 014	167,156
Hyderabad	279,376	24,498	303,874
Baroda	51,225	18 903	70,129
Bombay Native States	483,202	45,830	529 022
Punjab Native States	12,401	8,873	21,277
Central Provinces Feudatory States	40,009	15,610	55,619
Jammu Province	1,017	...	1,017
Total Native States	1,362,426	258,932	1,621,358
Grand Total	4,313,143	847,654	5,160,797

Name of Province.	Present week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	14,193	3,680	17,875	+5,994
Bombay and Sind	1,187,987	94,092	1,281,159	+18,146
Bengal	502	...	502	+502
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2 32	697	929	+432
Punjab	152,183	27,070	179,253	-14,623
Central Provinces	1,153,957	433,911	*1593868	+23,122
Berar	362 583	27,293	389,878	+9,176
Ajmer-Merwara	100,114	27,031	127,151	+10,554
Total British Provinces	2,978,930	613,812	3,592,742	+53,303
Native States.				
Rajputana States	361,221	112,536	473,757	+563
Central India States	133,210	28,847	†165,057	-5,069
Hyderabad	315,137	27,253	342,390	+38,516
Baroda	50,323	21,411	71,734	+1,605
Bombay Native States	514,2 9	52,382	566,671	+37,639
Punjab Native States	39,083	9,118	48,201	+26,924
Central Provinces Feudatory States	43,546	17,785	61,332	+5,483
Jammu Province	1,032	...	1,032	-15
Total Native States	1457,871	2,69,333	1,727,204	+103846
Grand Total	4,436,801	8,83,145	5,319,946	+159149

* Return for the Chhindwara district not having been received the previous week's figures for that district have been included.
† Returns for Indore, Baghelkhand and Bhopawar are wanting or incomplete and the previous week's figures for those tracts have been repeated.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE annual meeting of the subscribers and others interested in the above institution was held, last evening, in the library-room of the Home, Mr. R. G.C. Westbrook presiding.

MR. W. G. Mayhew, the honorary secretary, read the report of the directors for the year from which we give the following extracts:

The total number of officers and seamen of all ratings boarded in the Home during the year was 27,018, the daily average being 74·02 against a daily average of 64·07 in the previous year. The greatest number in the Home at any time during the year was 220, the least 5. The crews of the following vessels of H. M.'s Navy were accommodated in the Home during the year:—H. M. S. Readbreast, 68 men of all ratings from 19th to 24th January; H.M.S. Racoon, 152 men of all ratings from 3rd to 10th February and from 25th October to 6th December; H.M.S. Lapwing, 63 men of all ratings from 10th to 14th March; H. M. S. Sphinx, 84 men of all ratings from 6th April to 19th May and from 20th October to 10th November; H. M. S. Assaye, 34 men of all ratings from 25th April to 13th May and from 5th to 14th December, H. M. S. Magdala, 42 men of all ratings from 29th May to 4th September; H. M. S. Pigeon, 51 men of all ratings from 28th September to 25th October; H. M. S. Simoom, 199 men of all ratings from 17th to 31st December. During the year 17 destitute seamen were admitted into the Home and were maintained by the Board of Trade at the instance of the shipping master. Seven merchant seamen were admitted into the European General Hospital. There were no cases of contagious or infectious disease among the inmates of the Home at any time during the year and no deaths. Blue Jackets belonging to H. M.'s ships requiring medical attendance were treated by their own medical officers. Several officers and men were maintained in the Home after their funds had been exhausted not being able to obtain employment. Their indebtedness at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 158-4. The messing arrangements have been carried out satisfactorily. A revised Bill of Fare was instituted which has been appreciated. The Library has been well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals, the cost as heretofore being defrayed from interest accruing from the Henry Memorial Fund. The daily newspapers have also been regularly supplied to the Home. The reading room of the Home has been improved by the introduction of chairs and a number of small marble top tables in the place of large tables and forms which have been transferred to the dining room. The following changes have taken place on the Board during the year, Mr. W. G. Mayhew resumed the honorary secretaryship from the 27th April, Commander G. Wilson, R. I. M., Port Officer, resumed his seat on the Board *vice* Commander T. G. R. Finny, R. I. M., proceeded to England on leave. The Hon'ble W. C. Hughes accepted the directors' invitation to resume his seat on the Board, Captain H. L. Fleet R. N., resigned his seat on the Board on his departure to take up the post of Flag Captain to Rear Admiral Lake at Queenstown. The directors take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the valuable services which he rendered to the Home. The directors have with deep regret to record the death of Captain A. C. Clark, and the death of Captain Kenneth Macaulay. These gentlemen were associated with the Home, Captain Clark 28 years and Captain Macaulay 10 years; they both took great interest in the welfare of the inmates of the Home, many of whom they assisted in obtaining employment besides often giving pecuniary help. The directors have to thank the honorary medical officer for his continued gratuitous services to the Home, and for the cheerful readiness with which they have been rendered when required. Mr. Lauder, the superintendent of the Home, continues to conduct his duties in an efficient manner and to the satisfaction of the Board.

The report was approved and adopted; and resolutions were passed thanking those who had contributed to the support of the Home; re-electing Messrs. G. K. Henrichs, C. W. Jackson, and R. G. C. Westbrook, directors of the Institute, and appointing Messrs. F. Ritchie, W. G. Mayhew, and R. A. A. Jenkins, president, honorary secretary and honorary treasurer, respectively.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	2	13
B Mandvi, Chunkla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	11	67
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	25	6	42
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	6	0	15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	20	11	58
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	6	10	30
G Mahim and Worli	10	6	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	32	48
Total	82	78	288
Total plague deaths to date	73,056	62,445	
Same date last year	93	53	170

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	7
Deaths	6

CHOLERA.

Attacks	7
Deaths	8

BANDRA.

There were 6 cases and 7 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 24th instant.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that plague is beginning to loosen its hold on Bombay, may it not be of some interest to review the measures adopted either to eradicate or stifle it? From the experience gained during the last four years, we have seen that every year it has invariably come after remaining latent for a short time, and gone after running its natural course. Our disinfection of rooms and bungalows, flushing of gullies, &c., and all other so-called germicides have, really speaking, not proved to be of any avail, except that they have undoubtedly given to dirty localities a healthier atmosphere for some hours only after the operations. If plague germs could be destroyed by resorting to these measures, there would not be a single house in Bombay marked with the letters "U. H. H." since the trouble to do so is only taken when there have been several cases in a certain house, and not as it is generally supposed and ought to be the case, when a house is insufficiently lighted and ventilated, irrespective of there having occurred therein plague cases or not. The ineffectiveness, therefore, of these measures will perhaps be granted, but inoculation, the much-credited inoculation, which is generally accepted as the only, if there be any, protective against plague, and which carries the palm on account of our receiving from time to time from the moffussil statistics based on a variety of arithmetical calculations. Could this inoculation be bracketed with the above measures? In the fight for a smaller number of plague cases among two equal numbers one of the inoculated and the other of the uninoculated. Inoculation apparently comes off victorious. But to prove the efficacy of inoculation, a comparison at least on the following points is necessary:—1 Whether these two numbers had been placed in equal conditions of life; 2, whether the individual or collective susceptibility of these two numbers to plague had been examined and found to be equal before inoculating one of them. To the first of these queries the believers will be found quite ready to reply in the following strain: "How could the conditions of life in these two numbers differ when they had been living in the same village, much more same street, still much more same house, and most of all serving in the same factory." Let this query and the reply be taken for what they are worth. The reply to the second query is bound to be in the negative, such an examination being impossible. But if, basing ourselves on the assumption that equal conditions of life give or produce equal susceptibility, we undertake to answer it in the affirmative, then what proof is there to show that some (in fact a majority) at least of the inoculated were not at all susceptible like some also among the uninoculated who had got no confidence in the protective qualities of the serum and therefore disliked to submit their arms to the lance. We are still in the dark as to whether the disease is infectious or contagious. If the former, then the protection afforded by inoculation, is likely to be nullified at any moment, and that is, perhaps, the reason why nothing certain has yet been mentioned, officially or otherwise, about the endurance of the protection so secured. If contagious, which is still worse, then the daily mortality in a city like Bombay could not stand at the modest figure of between three and four hundred, because to every man attacked there are at least more than two dozen contacts, who, so far as they themselves are not attacked, manage to live with or without inoculation. The city would otherwise be denuded of all its physicians, the hospitals, their wardboys and staffs, and patients would have to lie in beds with nobody to attend them. We have now seen four epidemics in Bombay in the order of the present more virulent than the past. If the precautionary measures and inoculation had had any effect, the order would have been reversed, and we should by this time have been able to say pretty accurately how many years we have still to suffer. The question still remains "why cities and villages suffer," and it can only be answered by "because they were destined to suffer." But this is fatalism, and the days when it ruled supreme, inculcating deep in the heart of every man the principle that what is destined must come to pass, Man, opposing or not, have long gone by. Is it then of any avail to turn fatalists in these days when delusive science has beguiled us into the belief that she can undo God's doings? And what advantage could fatalism confer now when science could do anything and everything? Yes! in such times of plague, etc., a fatalist's mind is free from all fear, and instead of playing the coward, he assists humanity out of difficulties to the best of his abilities. Even the people in general have by this time learned enough to know where their own interest lie, and they of their own accord take all precautions they can and think best according to circumstances. Removal of the plague-stricken and disinfection of rooms may, therefore, well be left on their option. Let inoculation also

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

JUST ARRIVED.

CHUBB'S PATENT CASH BOXES.

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CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS AND PADLOCKS.

As limited number of the above GOODS has been received, we request our Customers to apply early to save disappointment.

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NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

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TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£100 9 16 plus 1-4
3 per cent Rentes.....£101 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan.....£111 "
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.....£94 "
Bar Silver in London.....27 3-8 "
Do New York.....59 3-4 "
Exchange on London at Paris.....25·18 1-2—1-2
Do New York.....4·88 3-8 unchanged.
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent. "
Do Short London Bills, 4 1-8 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 per cent. "

COUNCIL BILLS.—The minimum rate for Bills were accepted at 1s. 3 31-32d., and for Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 4 1-32d., at which tenders were received in full.

Total amount of tenders for Bills and Telegraphic amounted to between 20 and 30 lacs.

Amount to be allotted next week unaltered.

EXCHANGE has been quiet with very little doing, rates opening the same as yesterday with one buyer of Credits at 1s. 4 3-16d., who got what was on the market which, however, was not much. Bank Telegraphic was offering from July to December at 1s. 3 31-32d, in which something was done, but 1s. 4d. Demand was not available, ready or forward.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 7-32d. to 3-16
3 months' sight Francs	170 1-4 to 170
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do.	" 143 1-2
Japan do.	" 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at Rs. 96 3-16 in a steady market and improved to Rs. 96 3-8, but on weaker advices from Calcutta fell to Rs. 96 5-16 at which there are sellers.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Market steady with little doing.

Ahmedabad Prantej	Rs. 605
Mofussil Prees Co.'s Shares	Rs. 370
New Berar Co	Rs. 465
Port Canning Shares	Rs. 495
Alcock Ashdown Co., Ld., have declared a dividend of Rs. 10.	

FREIGHTS.—Very quiet with no enquiry whatever and rates tending downwards. The Gulf of Trinidad has been fixed at 16s. 3d. for one picked port for early May. The P. and O. steamer Shangbai has been berthed as an extra boat for London, May loading.

COALS.—Little doing, a small line of Jardine's 1,200 Tons, January to December, 1901, has been done at Rs. 14-4-0.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—Markets steady with rates unchanged.

LINSEED.—The demand continues to be good in a firm market; "bold" is quoted at Rs. 8-12 and small grain Rs. 8-9 to Rs. 8-11 according to quality. For April-May no change is quoted in prices.

CASTERSEED.—Quotations are unchanged, the market keeping firm with buyers at yesterday' rates.

RAPESEED.—Business continues to be done in Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 6-15 and in Yellow Cawnpore at Rs. 7-8.

POPPYSEED.—The market is slightly easier and rates have given way 1 anna, Rs. 7-15 being now quoted.

SEEDS.—London quotes—

Brown Rapeseed	41 1-8s.
April-May Hamburg. Sellers quiet.	
Linseed	50 3-4s.
April-May Dankrik, business done Strong.	

WHEAT afloat for U. K. 3,320,000 quarters.

COTEON.—The market for Bengals is quiet, while for other qualities it is steady. Shippers who are buying, take a few hundred bales every day, while Natives are offering for forward but there are few sellers.

New crops are steady and F. G. Bengals for Jannary are quoted Rs. 173 to Rs. 174 and Good Broach, for March, Rs. 200-202.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bengal Fine ready	219	May	217
" F. G. "	213		
Broach Fine "	235		
" Good "	232		
Bhownugger Good	221		

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 10,000 bales. Surats 100 bales. Spot 5 13-32d, unchanged. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool—

April	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·2	5·19	5·11	4·35	4·26
+1-32	+3-64	+1-32	+1-64	unchanged.

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	13,000	bales,
Exports to Great Britain	9,000	"
" to Continent	13,000	"
Mid.-Uplands	9 13-16	unchanged.
Futures month of July	9·32	
" of October	8·16	—9

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	250
Barsee and Nugger	810
Berar	238
Total Oomras	1,298
Dhollera	44
Cumpta and Dharwar	786
Westerns	262
Sind	960
Persian	14
Total	3,364

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday:—

	cwts.
Wheat	14,385
Linseed	9,889
Rapeseed	13,685
Gingellyseed	633
Poppyseed	13,890
Castorseed	1,134
Rice	88,857
Myrabollams	44,014

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64
Bar Silver	27 3-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan] Macintyre arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 25.

French Mail Steamer Salazie, from Suez arrived.

RAILWAY RETURNS

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY

Week ending 14th April, 1900.

Description.	1900	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	1,056	—	..	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	54,717	56,976	...	2,259	51,138	...
Parcels, &c.	1,95,052	1,94,139	89,922	...	12,75,210	...
Goods						
Other earnings	5,488	10,792	..	5,304	...	33,592
Total for week	2,53,257	1,70,898	82,359	...	..	...
Aggregate ...	33,86,232	23,93,476	...	...	12,92,756	...

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE return of traffic for week ended 31st March, 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	88,000	2,85,000	4,000	3,77,000
Or per mile of Railway	191	618	9	818
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	11,60,765	34,46,778	—5,705	46,01,838
Total for 13 weeks ..	12,48,766	37,31,778	—1,706	49,78,833
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	79,315	2,44,890	12,030	3,36,235
Per mile of Ry. do.	172	531	26	729
Total to corresponding date do.	10,77,861	30,58,272	60,819	41,96,952

Increase for the week.....Rs. 40,765
Ditto to date ..... " 7,81,886

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LLOYD—April 21, at Eastbourne, Ootacamund, the wife of E S Lloyd, I C S, of a son.

PATERSON—April 23, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of C A Paterson, Esq, Principal of the Church of Scotland Mission College, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BEAN—April 20, at Rawalpindi, from the effects of a burn, Emmeline Mary, the dearly beloved wife of R Bean, Postal Department, aged 37 years and 2 months.

VERNEDE—April 18, at Kottayam, Travancore, Marguerite Mite Ewart, the youngest child of Mr A. Vernede, Forest Department, Travancore, aged 1 year, 9 months and 10 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1900.

AN important Indian industry, long harassed by the coal-tar dyes of Germany, is now threatened with ruin by a further development which has not merely substituted a scientific for a natural product, but has produced the latter by a scientific process at a far lower cost. For some two or three years an artificial product, said to be identically the same as the chief colouring principle of the natural indigo, has been on the market and has been largely used by dyers. This has brought down the price of real indigo though the shortage of last year's crop has caused prices to rally for the moment. Mr. C. Rawson, Chairman of the Yorkshire Section of Chemical Industry, came to India some time ago, at the invitation of the Indigo Planters' Society, to inquire into the conditions under which the plant is grown, and to suggest improvements. That expert recently delivered a lecture before the Society of Arts on the cultivation, manufacture and use of indigo and the present position of the industry. The cultivation of indigo in Behar and other parts of the Bengal Presidency gives employment to many hundreds of thousands of Natives and 700 Europeans. The capital invested in indigo is estimated at £4,000,000 sterling. The area of land under this plant was estimated at 452,700 acres last year. It is on every ground a serious matter that an industry supporting so large a number of people should be driven to extinction by an extract of coal-tar made in Germany. This point of view was admirably put by Dr. Schunck in 1897, before German ingenuity had found a way to produce indigo without growing it. In his presidential address to the Society of Chemical Industry he said:—"That it has been found impossible successfully to replace natural indigo by an artificial product may, from a moral and æsthetic point of view, be regarded as not altogether a misfortune. To replace a manufacture depending on an interesting organic process, carried on under healthy conditions, mostly in the open air; a manufacture which brings wealth into poor districts, and introduces system and order, and civilisation among uncultured people, by one carried on perchance in some dingy, sepulchral cave in a chemical works, by some fixed and unalterable process, might from a higher point of view be a doubtful advantage." We do not feel more reconciled to this scientific triumph when we know that India grew and exported indigo five thousand years ago. Egyptian mummies have been found, enwrapped in blue cloths, dyed with this Indian product.

Pliny tells us that in his time, *indicum* was brought to Europe from India. Before the Portuguese discovered the Cape route to India, indigo found its way to Europe by the Persian Gulf and Alexandria. The popular belief of our ancestors was that it came from Turkey. It was not welcomed by the vested interests of the day. The dyers of woad maintained that indigo was not only a bad fugitive dye, but a corrosive and pernicious drug. At their instance, the English, French and German Governments prohibited its use, lest it should ruin the trade in woad, in which our British ancestors clad themselves in the time of Cæsar: "A painted vest Prince Vortigern had on, Which from a native Pict his father won." In France, Henry IV. issued an edict assigning death as the penalty for any one who used that "pernicious drug," indigo, which was termed the devil's food. Nevertheless indigo, proscribed, and often threatened with extinction, has contrived to hold its own, being largely used, not only in India and throughout the East, but in Europe. The British Government has ordered that all blue cloth, required for Army and Navy, shall be dyed with natural indigo. What is more, the German Government, which has for years past been encouraging the alizarine and other dyes, has recently ordered that the blue cloth required for the land and sea forces shall be dyed with natural indigo, thus practically admitting its superiority. The indigo plant only succeeds in the tropics, and the greatest amount is obtained in Bengal, Oudh and Madras. It is also grown and manufactured in Java, Manila, China, Japan, Central America, and certain parts of Africa. The plants grown in Java yield the greatest percentage of dye-stuff. The cultivation is precarious to a degree. The land has to be ploughed over and over again, and the process of preparation is finally completed by women and children, who break up every lump of earth, and remove every trace of the last year's crop. Too much rain or too little is equally fatal, and it becomes necessary for the planter to begin his sowings over again. This may have to be done three or four times in the season. Mr. Phipps who wrote a book on indigo in 1832, dwelt pathetically on the many disastrous circumstances which may be fatal to all the sanguine hopes of the industrious cultivator, and make him subject to the greatest degree of mental anxiety. Last year, a month before the time of cutting, there was every indication of a good season. Rain, however, fell heavily and continuously in July and August, and the season turned out one of the worst known. The chief characteristic and recommendation of indigo for many centuries has been that it is pre-eminently a fast colour, resisting the influence of light, air, alkalies and acids. Sea-water and sunlight, which are fatal to most dyes, have little effect upon this. Mr. Rawson has exposed cloth, dyed with indigo to the sunshine of India for ninety days, and found that the colour retained its richness and bloom, and in depth of shade was only slightly affected. Cloth dyed with logwood, and exposed to the same test, lost its colour entirely, and alizarine blue faded to a dull reddish slate. There is another advantage; cloth dyed with indigo is stronger and fuller than the same material dyed with other colouring matters. Indigo feeds the cloth, while the mordants impoverish the wool fibre and impart a harsh feel to the material. Indigo is always applied at a low temperature, while its substitutes are applied at the boil, and the cloth is previously boiled with potash or other mordants.

Mr. Rawson has come to the conclusion that with all the innumerable chemicals introduced as substitutes by the coal-tar manufacturers, indigo for richness, beauty and permanence has still no rival. But the "synthetic indigo," indigotin, produced chemically, is not a substitute, but the indigo itself. This gives a good colour and providing it could be produced in sufficient quantity, the whole question will resolve itself into one of cost. At present the natural indigo has the advantage. By cheapening production and improving the method of manufacture, the indigo planters may save their industry and hold their own against the competition of the chemists. Careful cultivation, selection of seed, suitable fertilisers will give a larger field per acre, and the plant will give a larger percentage of colouring matter. It is an encouraging fact that notwithstanding the active competition of chemical dyes during the last twenty years, the export of indigo from India has not been appreciably affected. The acid dyes have ousted indigo in certain directions, but this has been made good by new demands for indigo owing to the growth of the textile trade. Sir William Hudson made an excellent sugges ion that the misleading and deceptive words, "indigo-blue dyed" on cloth dyed by chemical products, should be prohibited by law. If it be just and lawful to prohibit the sale of margarine under the designation of butter, there is no reason why the same principle should not be applied to indigo. It is true that Sir Steuart Bayley, who, when Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, had done much to place the relations between the planters and their labourers on a satisfactory basis, had doubts as to whether Parliament would prohibit the application of the word indigo to a product chemically indistinguishable from it. But that word has through ages denoted a vegetable product, grown on the soil. Why should the same designation be usurped by a chemical made in a laboratory? Moreover, the latter is not as effective or as lasting as the former; it deteriorates under adverse influences of rainfall or climate. Mr. Martin Wood contributed to the discussion a curious incident illustrating the facility with which business enterprise can be injured in India by ingenious misapplication of a little knowledge. Some years ago the culture of indigo was being successfully introduced into Guzerat when Mr. Alexander Rogers was Commissioner. The endeavour was nullified by the statement of a holy man, that just at the time the plant is cut up, and plunged into hot water it was covered with microbes, and God's creatures were destroyed by millions. The men employed were so frightened on hearing that story—just as applicable to the rice they cooked daily—that they refused to work any longer. Happily scruples of the kind have not interfered with the prosperity of the hundreds of thousands of Hindus who have made and still make a living out of indigo in Bengal and Madras.

IT is to be hoped that at the special meeting to-day the Corporation will adopt the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner and provide funds for the cost of house-inspection during the current year. By the unfortunate resolution passed in January the Corporation turned round upon their intention, expressed before and since, in favour of the sanitary inspection of dwellings being continued. If Bombay is ever to be moderately free from the ravages of pestilence there must be no falling back in the work of sanitary improvement. If, by years of neglect, owners of property have allowed insanitary conditions to arise the Corporation has no business to attempt to protect them from the consequences of their inaction. The worst service that a member of the Council can do his constituents is to plead for easy treatment of the owners of many of the ill-ventilated and wretched habitations which are permitted to exist. Unfortunately there is a poorer class of house-owners upon whom the cost of repairs, rendered necessary by long standing neglect, may press hardly; but for that the Municipal sanitary authorities cannot altogether escape blame. Committees have, however, been appointed to consider whether some assistance can not be given to these people; and judging by the pace at which compliance with sanitary notices has been allowed to occur it may be taken for granted that no undue hardship will be inflicted upon the less well-to-do owners. But there must be no cessation of the system of house-inspection, for upon that depends the whole sanitary regeneration of Bombay. Without inspection there is no guarantee that the old conditions of nuisance, inviting pestilent disease of all sorts, will not speedily recur. In this connection a rather discreditable attempt at intimidation was made to prevent the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtoola from bringing forward his motion in favour of the grant for expenditure on the House Improvement Department. That attempt which threatened Mr. Rahimtoola with the loss of his municipal seat had no effect; but unfortunately the opponents to the motion were successful in securing its temporary defeat upon a point of order. It was held that the amount proposed to be set aside for inspection purposes was, in view of the reduction of the Budget Estimate for plague expenses, special expenditure which required the sanction of the Standing Committee. The Municipal Commissioner in his letter to the Corporation which will be submitted at the meeting to-day, points out in reference to the Rs. 37,860, which were cut from the estimate for plague expenditure, that though the sum was assumed to represent the cost of the house-inspection staff, no entry to that effect had been made in the draft Budget. Apart from this, however, he adds that the cost of the house-inspection work can be met from the lump sum of Rs. 7,62,140 entered for plague charges without any increase in the Budget grant being at present needful. Howbeit in accordance with the contention that the sanction of the Standing Committee is requisite before any grant can be made for the purpose, that body yesterday passed a recommendation that the amount for plague expenditure be increased by the sum previously deducted. We, therefore, trust that, as the work for which the money is needed is of vital importance, the Corporation will, upon reconsideration, decide to provide the necessary funds.

THE numbers on relief continue to advance with alarming rapidity week by week, and during last week nearly 160,000 additional people had recourse to Government aid. The total receiving relief now is 5,319,946, and enormous as this number is the probability is that yet an additional million persons will become dependent on Government before the monsoon enables these unfortunate people to get back to their own industries. On an examination of the returns Bombay Presidency is seen to be easily first in contributing to the weekly increase, that is, including territories of Native States. In the Punjab there is a gratifying decrease of over 14,000, but this is more than counterbalanced by 27,000 new applicants for relief from the Punjab Native States. The famine continues to increase in Hyderabad and the Central Provinces; in the latter the scarcity is rendered doubly severe by shortness of water and a dearth of fodder. The cloudy weather prevailing recently has greatly damaged the mahua crop. Following in the footsteps of famine is pestilence, and Hyderabad is suffering from epidemics of cholera and small-pox. Showers have fallen in many districts in Madras, but the rain is insufficient to do much good. It has enabled lands to be prepared for next season, and slightly replenished the wells. Good reports come of the cotton crop in Balasore, while encouraging news is proclaimed regarding crops in North-Western Provinces and Burma. Weather has been rather stormy in Assam, where sowing for rice and plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress. Good rain has fallen at Mysore, and throughout Rajputana there has been a downfall. Slight showers fell in parts of Central India, and the situation there has greatly improved. In Kashmir the heavy rain has been succeeded by bright sunshine, but in Nepal it is somewhat stormy and still threatening.

THE Allahabad and Calcutta mails were received in Bombay in good time last evening but were not delivered until 6-15 o'clock, owing to delay in sorting the covers.

REPORTS regarding the competition of famine relief camps with the labour market are still awaited from Local Government.

CONSEQUENTLY on the addition of Army Headquarters of a Staff Captain for Mobilisation, Burma will have only one Intelligence Officer instead of two.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Sunday fell to 102, but the fresh cases of plague rose to 63, and 69 deaths from the same cause were reported.

AN exchange has been sanctioned between Major Fegen, Commanding No. 7 (British) Mountain Battery, Quetta, and Major Fuller, Commanding No. 5 at Jutogh.

FURTHER experiments are to be made with the new 10-pounder breech-loading gun for mountain artillery in order to test it more thoroughly under service conditions.

MILITARY leave out of India is to be re-opened at once, with certain reservations and conditions in the case of officers of the British service. Detailed orders will issue from Army Head-quarters forthwith.

GOOD rain continues to fall in parts of Southern India. Trevandrum, Cochin and Calicut all had heavy showers on Saturday. To-day Cochin reports five inches and Trevandrum and Calicut lighter rain. Cuddalore and Negapatam also report rain.

A GOVERNMENT resolution has been published appointing Mr. Mahomed Ali Jina, Barrister-at-Law, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, in place of Mr. Pherozе Hoshang Dastur, who has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 1st proximo.

THE S. P. G. Home Committee have appointed the Rev. W. L. Nanson to the post of Principal of Bishop's College, vacated by the elevation of Mr. Whitehead to the Bishopric of Madras. Mr. Nanson has already done good work at the College as Vice-Principal since 1895. This latter post will now be filled by the Rev. Richard Gee.

NEWS has been received in Madras of the death, from pneumonia, at his home in Scotland, of Mr. William Gordon, one of the oldest and most highly respected of Madras bankers. Mr. Gordon retired from the service of the Mercantile Bank, whose fortunes he had followed for a long series of years in the capacity of Agent, only a few months ago. He has fallen a victim, as do so many retired Anglo-Indians on the shady side of 50, to the rigours of the winter in their home-land.

SATURDAY'S N.-W. P. "Gazette" contains an order by Government cancelling the notification of 1st April regarding the disinfection at Ranibagh of the clothes and baggage of passengers proceeding to Naini Tal. According to a Lucknow correspondent Naini Tal had been virtually boycotted by durzees, the sartorial needs of the head-quarters of Government were imperilled, and the sanitary requirements of the United Provinces, pressing but less importunate, had to give way.

THE "Pioneer" hears from Uganda that Sir Arthur Hardinge as well as the Vice-Consul and the Sub-Commissioner, Mr. Ainsworth, are taking a keen and sympathetic interest in the causes which led to the recent unfortunate strike on the railway. The men resumed work on the 19th March on the condition that such grievances as can be redressed by the Chief Engineer will be settled, and such as cannot will be referred to the Home Committee for disposal. Sir Arthur Hardinge promised to forward a full statement of the men's grievances together with a report on them to the Foreign Office.

WE regret to hear of the death at Aligarh a few days ago of Nawab Ghulam Ahmad Khan, Ahmadi. For many years the Nawab, who came of an old Afghan family, settled in the Karnal District of the Punjab, took a prominent part in Gwalior affairs. He was a trusted officer of the late Maharaja, was selected by Lord Dufferin to sit on to the Council of Regency at his death, and, when the present Maharaja came of age in 1896, continued to act as a member of the State Council. He not only reorganised the Police and Judicial branches of the administration, but the Educational Department in Gwalior, which has made remarkable progress in recent years, was practically his creation. For his services on the Gwalior Council he received the title of Nawab from the Government of India. Ahmad Khan was one of the old school of Indian Mussalmans, of a handsome appearance, a dignified courtesy of manner, and endowed with great gifts of mind and heart. He had not the advantages of an English education, but his Urdu writings both in prose and poetry obtained a wide popularity.

THE 19th Hussars, who went to South Africa from Secunderabad, suffered fearfully from sickness during the siege of Ladysmith, though they scarcely had a man killed or wounded in action. Lieutenants Cotton and Orlebar both died, and every officer of the regiment was down with either dysentery or enteric, or both. At the end of the siege not one-third of the men were fit for duty, and not fifty horses were left.

SOME time ago, it will be remembered, Mme. Durand started a woman's paper, called "La Fronde," the staff of which, from editress and leader writers to the printer's devils, are all women. It seems now, however, that the undertaking is illegal, because French law does not allow women to be employed as compositors at night. Some time ago the law as to female labour was so far relaxed as to permit women to be employed at night as folders, and so forth, but nothing was said in the New Act as to type-setting. Mme. Durand has been mulcted in fourteen fines of five francs each. The result of the trial is a serious blow to the women's movement in France.

THE "Pioneer" agrees with us that it is an obvious objection to the all-round castigation which Lord Roberts had administered that it is apt to weaken the confidence of the army in its leaders. In some cases, however, and notably in General Buller's case, confidence has already been weakened. When the reliving force entered Ladysmith, says our contemporary, there was some comparing of notes, and Buller's own officers admitted that they had almost come to hope the garrison would surrender and save life, as they despaired of ever getting through under so hesitating a leader. It is positively asserted that the General wanted to retire in the midst of the final advance, and it is a fact that he never followed up with his cavalry for a whole week after the Boers had left Ladysmith.

"BRUGES" by W. C. Robinson is a new work. At once clearly defined in outline, well authenticated and suggestive of the mass of material of which this volume is a mere epitome, its sub-title, "An Historical Sketch," is amply justified, and places Mr. Robinson's work in the category to which it belongs. The history of the great town, whose burghers and men of commerce took a proud place even among princes, is put before us in brief outline. But a few swift vivid touches that suggest the living fact save the chronicle of battle, dynasty and treaty from presenting the aspect of a subject bereft of all interest. More attention is paid to the sequence of events signalising the growth, prosperity, and decay of the city than to the philosophy of its history, but the cause of each phase is fairly indicated, and the volume shows the author's extensive reading in his subject.

IT is not only the hotel-keepers in Paris who are looking forward to a fine harvest at Exhibition time. Everything, in fact, seems to be going up, much to the disgust of those Parisians who will gain nothing from the influx of strangers. Even the barbers propose to make an appreciable increase in the prices of haircutting and shaving. The resolution was arrived at at a meeting of master-men and journeymen, whereat speeches were made and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Tipping, it was said, was degrading to the recipients of the tips. It is all very well, but the general public suspect that the whole thing was got up simply as an excuse for the rise in prices. It is not precisely when foreigners abound, they maintain, that tipping is likely to fall into disuse. Meanwhile the cabbies are looking forward to beginning operations, and already one sees on some vehicles boards with such inscriptions as "English driver," "Deutscher fuhrmann," and so forth.

THE Napoleon I. boom in Paris has been succeeded by a Napoleon II. boom. Hitherto little has been known of this shadowy Monarch, but the production of M. Rostand's "L'Aiglon," in which he is the central figure, and the announcement that his cradle is to be brought from Vienna to form one of the attractions of the Paris Exhibition have directed attention to his brief and uneventful career. One thing is clear, and that is that he was not a bit like the hero of M. Rostand's play, always dreaming of seizing his father's crown, and entering upon conspiracies having that end in view. The young Duc de Reichstadt had nothing of his father about him. He took after his mother, Marie Louise, and his grandfather, the Emperor of Austria, and his education was strictly that of an Austrian Prince. M. Masson even brings forward facts to prove that he grew up almost to manhood without even learning the events of his father's career, so jealously were they kept from his knowledge.

WE have only to contrast the illusions of Mr. Arthur Pendennis with the experiences of Mr. Nicholas Nickleby to understand the difference between the actor's life as it appears from the outside and from the inside. Mr. G. R. Sims deliberately strips the tinsel and trappings from the actor, and shows him to be a mere man, who as a rule has to work hard to get a poor wage, and must be ready to face disappointment and failure, as well as to bear patiently long periods of enforced idleness. We see here none of the mean squalor and disease of which so ghastly a picture was drawn in "Mummer's Wife," but the disillusion is complete. It is true that we are given some instances of success having been at length won; but we are given also instances of a fall like Lucifer's. All who care about stage and stage life should read the book. It is simply written, with sympathy clearly expressed for the tragedian and comedian, and it bears the stamp of truth. The author's name ought to ensure it a ready sale, which is no more than its merits deserve.

THE outcry about the bad boots that some of our men have been wearing out in South Africa and others that have been supplied for some of them who are going, is bringing some unmerited odium upon the great Government factory at Pimlico. The public do not generally understand that the Pimlico depot is concerned only with the boots worn by the regular army. It has nothing to do with the Volunteers, who are supplied upon the system that prevailed generally throughout the army before the Crimean War. That is to say, each Colonel undertakes to cater for his own men, and makes his own terms with contractors. Anyone who knows anything of the system of expert inspection adopted at Pimlico, and which experience has shown to be necessary, will not be surprised that boots supplied without any such rigid control are very likely to turn out unsatisfactory, and especially in this war. The boot has not yet been invented that will stand the conditions of this campaign, where rapid alternations of heat and wet are combined with the destructive effect of rocky country.

LORD BRASSEY in a letter to the "Times" pleads for further consideration of the report of the Colonial Naval authorities on Naval Reserves. He briefs, reviews the circumstances which led to the conferency pointing out that the Admiralty had consented to the enrolment of a Colonial Naval Reserve, and that the matters needing special deliberation were (a) the scale of pay, and (b) the obligation to serve for six months in a ship of war. It was for the purpose of settling how best to surmount the difficulties connected with the latter point that the conference assembled. The Naval authorities suggested an alternative. It was that six months' continuous service should not be compulsory, and that drills afloat at frequent intervals should be accepted, with occasional cruising at sea for periods of two or three weeks. The alternative proposal of the committee led to observations on the best type of vessel in which the drills and instruction afloat should be given. This it was that led to a suggestion that modern cruisers should be lent by the Imperial Government, the Colonial Government being responsible for maintenance and repairs. Lord Brassey is convinced that there was no intention to advocate a scheme of defence for Australia local and seperate from that afforded by the Imperial Navy. He now suggests that the Commander-in-Chief on the Australian Station should be authorised by the Admiralty to take the members of the conference into consulation, and with them to work out a plan suitable to colonial conditions.

AS important as the question of shipbuilding is that connected with the supply of guns and ammunition. In this connection the letter which Sir Charles Dilke wrote to Mr. Trower is particularly interesting, although so far as gun construction is concerned, the pith of his communication lies in the postscript. After pointing out that it had been claimed for the French naval gun that it had a superiority of velocity varying from 15 to 32 per cent. he adds:—"Since writing the above I learn that an improved 12in. is now ordered, and that the first ship to carry it will be the "Irresistible." More to the point are his remarks on the subject of explosives. He declares that at the present moment picric acid is not made in the United Kingdom, and yet picric acid is the base of all high explosives. There can be no reason why this chemical should not be manufactured in England, and the fact that it is not so made may have something to do with the scarcity of lyddite, which is virtually the same thing. There can be no question that the military authorities at the commencement of this war found that they were short of much war material and many warlike stores which were absolutely necessary. Lyddite was wanting, cordite too, and fuses for shells. In each case the War Office borrowed from the Admiralty, and only in this way were able to cover up their deficiencies.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE ADVANCE ON WEPENER.

OUR LOSSES.

DETERMINED ATTACK ON DALGETTY.

ENEMY REPULSED.

DETERMINED OPPOSITION TO BRABANT'S ADVANCE.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Lord Roberts in a despatch, dated Bloemfontein, 24th instant, says:—General Brabant and General Hart yesterday succeeded in turning the position of the enemy who tried to prevent them moving northwards.

Heliographic communication has been opened with Dalgetty, who reports all well at one o'clock yesterday.

General Brabant and General Hart are now about eight miles south of Wepener.

It is officially stated that the losses of the British at Wepener, from the 9th to the 18th instant, were three officers and eighteen men killed, and fourteen officers and eighty-six men wounded.

Reuter telegraphing from Maseru, yesterday evening, states that under the covering fire of four guns, the Boers made a determined attack on Colonel Dalgetty's position at Wepener on the morning of that day but were repulsed.

The enemy afterwards maintained for several hours a fusilade at long range.

Reuter wires from Masero, under date of the 24th, that later news states the Boers who retreated before Brabant the day before, advanced several miles during the night and occupied a good position at Strauss Farm.

Brabant is awaiting Hart's brigade which is some miles behind.

Reuter's despatch from Maseru, dated 24th night, says that Hart and Brabant encountered determined opposition from the Boers to-day and made but small progress.

There are no signs of Rundle's column yet.

THE SUPPORTS FOR RUNDLE'S DIVISION.

General Pole Carew's Division and General French's two Brigades reached Tweedegeluk yesterday afternoon without serious opposition and have established heliographic communication with General Rundle at Dewetsdorp.

OCCUPATION OF THE WATER-WORKS BY IAN HAMILTON.

The Mounted Infantry under General Ian Hamilton, yesterday, occupied the water-works at Sanna's Post.

As the enemy are holding the neighbouring hills in some strength General Smith Dorrien's and General Macdonald's brigades have been despatched to support Ian Hamilton.

SEIZURE OF A BRIDGE AT KRANZKRAAL.

General Maxwell, yesterday, moved eastward and seized without loss the hills which cover the Wagon Bridge at Kranzkraal over the Modder River.

This is an important part of the line of communications and has been much used by the Boers for the last three weeks.

THE WATER-WORKS OF BLOEMFONTEIN.

According to the "Standard's" Bloemfontein correspondent, the only damage to the water-works is the removal by the enemy of the slide-valves of the engines pumping the water.

CIRCULATION OF A BOND'S ORGAN PROHIBITED.

Lord Roberts has prohibited the circulation of the Africander Bond's organ the "Onsland" in the districts which are under martial law.

BOMBARDMENT OF WARRENTON.

The British at Warrenton, yesterday, bombarded the Boer camp heavily with big guns. This is apparently the preliminary to further action.

LADYSMITH'S NAVAL DEFENDERS.

WILL BE INSPECTED BY THE QUEEN.

IMPENDING PUBLIC RECEPTION IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

An "Indian Daily News" telegram, dated London, April 24, says:—

The Queen will receive the members of the Naval Brigade, who were besieged in Ladysmith, on the 2nd May, and on the 7th of May the Lords of the Admiralty will inspect the Brigade publicly in London, he Prince of Wales attending.

SIR GEORGE WHITE IN ENGLAND.

Sir George White is being greatly honoured in the country, and wherever he goes he receives most hearty ovations.

RUSSIAN HELP FOR THE BOERS.

A party of Russian experts have gone to the Transvaal to organise a balloon service for the Boers.

REDUCTION OF TELEGRAPH RATES.

SIMLA, APRIL 25

The charge for telegrams from India and Burma, to persons serving at the front in South Africa, is reduced to one rupee and eight annas.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A NEW RUSSO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

RAILWAY FROM PEKING TO MANCHURIA.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The newspapers publish this morning a telegram from Shanghai, stating that the "China Gazette" announces that a Russo-Chinese Convention was signed on the 14th instant, providing for the construction of a railway from Peking to Kiakhta.

The Convention has not yet been ratified.

THE FAMINE FUND IN BERLIN.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Berlin learns that the famine fund movement there is due to the Kaiser's initiative.

THE AMERICAN RELIEF FOR THE FAMINE.

Dr. Klopsch, the head of the famine relief movement in the United States, has arrived in England *en route* for India.

He expects to raise £100,000, besides sending immediately to India two ship-loads of corn.

The British Government will supply one vessel for its shipment.

THE SITUATION AT KUMASI.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Reuter wiring from Accra says the situation at Kumasi has improved.

TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES.

The dispute between Turkey and the United States is in a fair way of settlement, the Porte having promised to pay the American claims.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The following is the result of the race for the City and Suburban run this day:—

The Grafter	1
Innocence	2
Goblet	3

THE RANCHI HOMICIDE CASE.

SENTENCE ENHANCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

The hearing of the rule obtained by the Bengal Government calling upon the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi, to show cause why the sentence of fine of Rs. 1,000 passed on C. W. Sibold, Executive Engineer, for causing the death of a native chowkidar, named Gurdyal Wai Azaribagh, should not be enhanced, ended at the High Court to-day, before Messrs. Justices Prinsep and Handley. Briefly the case is as follows:—The deceased, when passing Sibold on the road with other chowkidars, neglected to salaam him, and when spoken to, he made use of foul and abusive language. Sibold, thereupon, struck at him, and in the struggle which ensued, the deceased was knocked down and, in falling, received injuries, from the effects of which he died. Sibold was tried by the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi and convicted of simple hurt and fined Rs. 1,000. This decision caused the greatest excitement in the native press, who have been loudly clamouring for enhancement of the sentence, while numerous questions have been asked by the Bengali members in the local council with the same view. Their lordships, in delivering judgment to-day, said they could not regard Gurdyal's omission to salaam the accused as being any just cause of resentment, still less to give effect to such resentment by any attack whatever upon Gurdyal. They disbelieved the evidence that the latter had used abusive language complained of and further thought that having regard to Sibold's position as District Engineer it was specially incumbent on him to abstain from any assault on a native. They accordingly held the accused guilty of voluntarily causing hurt without grave and sudden provocation, under Section 323, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to four months' simple imprisonment, in addition to a fine of Rs. 1,000, already inflicted by the magistrate

A NEW IMPERIAL COURT.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

Government have resolved on the creation of a new Imperial Court by the amalgamation of the Judicial Committee with the House of Lords.

A POONA ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 25.

A charge of assault against a European lad, named Edmund Ardagh, was brought by Harold Nolan, a photographer, before Major Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, to-day. Complainant said he was waiting for his carriage about nine at night on Friday on the Napier Road, when Ardagh came up with two others, and said "What is this I hear!" Complainant said, "What?" Whereupon Ardagh struck him on the face and grasping him by the throat tried to throttle him. Missing his foot he fell into a ditch, accused being on top of him. Complainant remained silent though the accused used abusive language. The complainant then got up, accused still holding his throat. The consequence was that complainant's throat became sore. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said he was sorry for what he did. He also wrote an apology. The Magistrate warned the accused and fined him Rs. 20, or in default seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

MURDER BY CONVICTS.

RANGOON, APRIL 25.

As briefly wired yesterday, Mr. J. Dunn, the recently-appointed Deputy Jailor in the Rangoon Central Jail, was brutally murdered by two convicts, one of whom was a "lifer," while the other was undergoing penal servitude for ten years. Both convicts were Burmans. It seems the assault was committed in the carving-room of the Central Jail, with a chisel and hammer. Five awful wounds were inflicted and proved fatal. It is alleged that the assault was made to avenge deceased's ill-treatment of the prisoners under his charge. Deceased was a member of the Port Defence Volunteer Artillery, and will be buried with military honors.

THE BURMO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

RANGOON, APRIL 23.

A Press Note issued to-day, says:—After the Boundary Commission left the neighbourhood of Meng Tun, the place where the regrettable murder of Mr. Sutherland and Major Kiddle took place, the Was surrounded the valley in which the town lies, and after some desultory fighting succeeded in burning a part of it. The Chinese had one man killed and several wounded. Meng Kaw is said to be also threatened by the Was. It is considered likely that the Shan cultivators, who have to be protected by the Chinese soldiers, while preparing their fields for paddy crops, will migrate to Kengma or elsewhere.

The boundary between Burma and China has been settled by the Commissioners as far east as the neighbourhood of Sao Hin about longitude 99·15. From that point the Chinese Commissioners claim the border of Chempien, while the British Commissioner claims the line of the Kong-Min-Shan. Negotiations for reconciling these claims are proceeding, and the Commission has marched over the territory in dispute.

The Chinese commissioners have some difficulty in understanding the references to latitudes, longitudes, and water-sheds in the agreement concluded between two Governments.

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE BURMA COMMISSION.

The re-organisation of the Burma Commission takes effect from April 1st. It is to be on the same footing as the Central Provinces and the Punjab.

THE BURMA CHIEF COURT.

The Chief Court for Lower Burma was declared open to-day.

FRESH TROUBLE WITH THE MOPLAHS.

BANGALORE, APRIL 25.

A serious affray took place here last night between a gang of Moplah sepoys of the 17th Madras Infantry and the police. It appears that the Moplahs were engaged in a quarrel with a Mahomedan jutkawallah over a question of fare which resulted in the latter being unmercifully assaulted by the former. Crowds gathered and soon interested themselves in the quarrel, and the affair assumed the dimensions of a free fight. The police tried to quell the disturbance and disperse the mob without success. A European inspector got roughly handled, and eventually succeeded in arresting two Moplahs, who were locked up. Soon a larger body of Moplahs arrived armed with lathis and attempted to rush the police station and rescue their comrades. Inspector Shaw, arriving in time, promptly took down the names of the sepoys concerned, released the Moplahs, and prevented further complications. The case is being reported to the military authorities, who will doubtless take steps in the matter.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

FRANCE IN ALGERIA.

INSULTING LETTERS AND DUELS.

PARIS, APRIL 6.

A WRITER just back from Spain, where he has been able to obtain accurate information, says that, contrary to the rumours of the Duke of Orleans having given confused explanations of the letter which he is blamed for sending to the artist Willette, he himself has given no explanations whatever but that he caused one of his *entourage* to write to say that he had never approved the insults to the Queen and the Royal Family, and that he had never publicly censured the English nations. These explanations, it is said, are thought to be utterly inadequate by those to whom they have been sent, but, as they were not offered by the Duke himself, no decision, it would appear, has been taken in regard to them. He also states that the equivocal form of these explanations is due to the fact that the letter congratulating M. Willette was also written by a third person in the *entourage* of the Duke of Orleans, although this letter began with the words, "By order of S. A. R. Mgr. le Duc d'Orleans." This would account for the vague denials and the ambiguous replies given by the Duke directly or indirectly in this affair, and there is every reason to suppose that it will never be possible to obtain a precise explanation.

A year ago at this time the opening at Chantilly of a sort of clubhouse for the stable lads, of whom there are more than 600 at this famous centre of French racing was announced. The original premises were soon found to be much too small, and the promoters cast about to devise a means of extending the work. Happily the Baroness James de Rothschild, who possesses a fine chateau and park at Chantilly, and the Jockey Club came to the rescue of the "Racing Stables Institute, and their generosity, supplemented by smaller gifts from other donors, rendered possible the purchase of the ampler clubhouse and grounds which were officially opened on Friday by the British Ambassador, Sir Edmund Monson. The Ambassador said:—"We in England do not grudge French successes, and you boys can render a real service to your country by your attitude and behaviour here at Chantilly in the midst of this hospitable French town. By your conduct, your honesty, and your good manners you can raise the opinion that people have of us, and thus to no slight degree contribute to that good understanding between the two countries which we hope will ever be maintained." This portion of the Ambassador's speech was much applauded.

Count de Lubersac, a young man of 23, wrote an exceedingly insulting letter to Baron Robert de Rothschild, taunting him with his Hebrew origin, attacking his character and his courage, and professing the most violent animosity towards his family and race. Baron Robert, son of Baron Gustave de Rothschild, is only 20 years of age, and consequently a minor, yet he was authorized by his father to send his seconds to Count de Lubersac. The Count, in turn, appointed his, but at the last moment, on the plea that the insulted person was under 21, they asked for an arbitration, which Baron Robert de Rothschild and his seconds refused, and the Baron, as is customary, wrote to his seconds asking them to excuse him for having placed them in relations with such an individual. At the same time he said to the Count:—"When a man is considered old enough to be insulted he should not be held too young to fight a duel." M. de Lubersac has written to M. Edouard de Rothschild, Baron Alphonse de Rothschila's son, who had nothing to do with the affair, a letter as insulting as that written to his cousin, Baron Robert. M. Ephrussi, a gentleman mentioned in the Count's first letter, sent his seconds to the latter. Baron Edouard has done the same, and M. de Saint-Alary, replying to an insinuation made against him by M. de Lubersac's first set of seconds, has in turn sent his seconds to one of them, M. de Dion. The first of the duels came off on Wednesday. M. Ephrussi, in the fifth round, was wounded in the breast, and M. de Lubersac in the neck. The latter, none of his friends agreeing to act as seconds, had to be content with two retired non-commissioned officers.

Dr. Evans Darby, secretary of the Peace Society, accompanied by M. Vasseur, representative of the society in Paris, was received on Monday by President Loubet, to whom he presented a work entitled "International Tribunals." In reply to an address read by Dr. Darby, M. Loubet said that the object of the society met entirely his own views, and he would always do anything in his power to promote international peace, especially between Great Britain and France. These two nations, said the President had so many interests in common that they ought to be brought closer together. M. Loubet concluded by saying that he regarded war between them as an impossibility, and he deplored the fact that certain people tried to stir up strife between the two countries. The Exhibition would, he hoped, bring the nations more closely together.

A War Office note announcing the occupation of a group of cases in the Tidikelt district of Southern Algeria, says:—"A strong force of Kessurians, collected of late round Inghar, threatened our retention of Insala. Lieutenant d'Eu, at the head of the column of reinforcements which recently arrived at Iesala, attacked them at Inghar on March 19. The place was stormed after a bombardment and a desperate resistance. The "kasba" and mosques were defended by warriors from Twat, Aulef, and Akabli. The losses of the enemy, who on being driven from his outer lines had taken refuge in the "kasba," amounted to about 600 killed. A hundred wounded were picked up by our troops. Many were carried off by the enemy in his flight. Four hundred and fifty prisoners have fallen into our hands. The remainder of the enemy's forces, pursued, by our cavalry, has dispersed. The Pasha of Timmi, El Driss Ben Maini, styling himself 'Governor of Twat,' is a prisoner. Our losses are nine native soldiers killed and 38 wounded, two of the latter being officers." It is asserted that the Pasha's papers have also been seized, and that they throw much light on intrigues against France in the Twat region.

With the exception of an allusion in the *Figaro* there was scarcely a line of editorial comment in the papers on the attempt to assassinate the Prince of Wales. The fact is an illustration of the difference between English and French journalistic methods. The first accounts of the outrage reached the newspaper offices quite early in the evening, but to have dealt with the subject forthwith would have seemed to the leader writers the most uncalled for and revolutionary precipitation. The more enterprising of them will deliver themselves of their reflections to-morrow, but two or three days hence it will be still possible to call a few belated opinions. If has been remarked that it was most fortunate that the outrage did not take place on French soil. It the would-be murderer had been a Frenchman, the irritation against this country that was manifest in England recently, and which appears to have subsided to a great extent, would have been revived in an instant. It should be needless to say that the outrage is universally and vigorously denounced. The more rabid sympathizers with the Boers are not neglecting, it is true, to improve the occasion. They admit that the senseless outrage can only be deplored, but they declare that the English must not be surprised if the violent indignation felt against them on the Continent betrays itself in acts. The wildest souls of all predict that a time is at hand when the English who go abroad will be everywhere insulted, and even attacked. One thing is certain: it will not be Paris that will set the example. The intentions of the British tourist are being canvassed in the capital with unconcealed anxiety, and should he decide to show himself during the next few months there is not the slighest danger of his meeting with a reception calculated to scare him home.

Writing in the "Siecle," M. Yves Guyot declares that the persons really responsible for the outrage at Brussels are those who inspired Sipido with his depraved enthusiasm for the Boers and more especially their instigator, Dr. Leyds. I am aware, M. Yves Guyot adds, that theirs is only a moral responsibility, but each one of us is responsible for the ideas that he spreads and the sentiments that he inspires. The "Matin" observe: What we have to consider is whether no means exist to prevent the printing of pernicious literature, or its being read by people of weak intellect. So long as some means are not found to that end, a head of the State, an Empress, a Prince, in fact, all personages without real responsibility, will run the risk of finding in their path a Caserio, a Succhesi, or a Sipido.

The "Gaulois" again discusses the Anglo-Portuguese agreement respecting the transit of British troops through the Portuguese East African possessions, and says that the provisions of the old convention invoked by Great Britain are not applicable to the present circumstances. "This breach of neutrality," the journal adds, "may exercise considerable influence on the issue of the war by furnishing several Chancelleries with a pretext for laying aside the reserve which they have hitherto maintained. M. Valfrey, writing in the "Figaro," says:—It is alleged that significant remonstrances will be addressed to Portugal by several Chancelleries. For my own part, I do not in the least believe that such will be the case. The Lisbon Cabinet, to justify its conduct, invokes treaties concluded long before the present war, and furthermore, it is said that a letter has been sent to President Kruger acquainting him with the decision arrived at, the legality of which cannot be disputed at Pretoria. No one intends to demand explanations from Portugal for what she has done or to retaliate in any way. All that the Boers can do, therefore, is to associate their cause with the Presidential Election in the United States and consequently continue the war until the middle of the autumn. Otherwise the interest taken in them by the world is merely platonic.

LIFE IN THE BOER CAMP.

LETTER FROM VILLEBOIS-MAREUIL.

A LONG letter from the late Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil to his brother arrived per Lourenco Marques mail. It was written a few days before the relief of Kimberley, and the conclusion of his letter shows that he at least among the Transvaalers was beginning to feel uneasy. As for the Boer state of mind, it is, as the French Colonel says, "Perfect trust in God and thorough contempt for the Englishman." A very pregnant remark. It is this feeling on the part of the Boer of contempt for the Englishman that made him deaf to all argument, remonstrance, or warning, and found its most graphic expression in Mr. Kruger's insolent Ultimatum. Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil writes that he does some scouting himself, often riding ridiculously close up to the British forposts. These rides are more interesting than a ride in Paris to the Bois de Boulogne. Reconnoitring has a peculiar fascination. The appearance of a single human being is full of interest. You cross woods of mimosa, where springbok and hares start up under your feet, and when, after seven or eight hours' hard galloping, one returns to camp, one really needs one's steak and tinned French beans. "Yesterday" writes the Colonel, "during the council of war, we had 118 deg. in the shade. This was, indeed, exceptionally warm, but 104 is nothing unusual, and I really do not know which is more unbearable, to get roasted in camp or out riding."

The Boer camp before Kimberley was made very pleasant as the time of the French Colonel's writing. It was at a pumping station, amid trees. The Colonel and his friends, the other foreign officers, were, as usual, plied by the Boers with every civility. They received liberal rations of meat and bread, every other day, from time to time, the Boers brought up waggon loads of fruit—French melons, water melons, tomatoes, peaches, grapes, apples, and pears. "For five shillings enough can be purchased to last a week." Before Kimberley Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil had the most luscious rock-melon he ever ate of in his life. "Between Leon and myself," he says, "we manage the cooking, and we spoil nothing. Count von——, a charming Austrian, and a man of high-born rank, says that our mess is the only good one in the place, and that only Frenchmen know how to cook. The other day we entertained him and the correspondent of the Pretoria 'Volksstem' to vermicelli soup, ham and spinach, roast leg of mutton, with pommes chateau, and peches a la Conde. After turning away a number of natives who were utterly unfit, we have succeeded in getting together a staff of Kaffirs who attend upon us, groom our horses, wash our linen, keep our mules, without allowing them to go astray, keep the fire alight, and the pot boiling, and black our boots. The other day the cook took it into his head to make us a pot-au-feu, as he had seen me make one with carrots and a tomato. He skimmed the pot, and when we came home at night we found a dinner ready, upon which we never reckoned."

Still, as a rule the two had to do their cooking themselves, load up their own waggon, pack and unpack their tents. They had two tents—one to sleep in, the other as sitting room and pantry. "The horses are tethered just outside the tent, the mules by themselves some distance away. The waggon and its hood sheltering the Kaffir boys and the horses' fodder is some twenty yards from the tents. It is a job to secure maize and hay for ten horses, and it is fortunate the kindness of the Boers is boundless, for the veldt affords but miserable grazing. The Boers around Kimberley burn the Englishmen's coal. Elsewhere they burn mimosa, or even use dried-up dung, for fuel." Apart from sugar, of which there is none, everything is plentiful, and that solitary exception did not trouble the Frenchmen, as they had a private stock of sugar. The Boers get rations of meat and bread and biscuit, receiving vegetables and fruit from their farms. Coffee and tea are abundant. "Yesterday we entertained to a very decent tea party. Three pretty ladies from Bloemfontein arrived with General Kolbe, who had received us some time before in a pretty villa in the suburbs of the Free State capital."

So that, if field service is sometimes exhausting, meals irregular, and sometimes lacking, still the Frenchmen feel they have no cause for complaint, as they come in occasionally for a pleasant time. Anent his residence at Boer farms, the Colonel writes: "Whenever I stay overnight at a farm, and this happens frequently, I find the same pittance of boiled beef with potatoes and carrots stewed in butter, with one or two green peaches. But it is wholesome food, and with one or two cups of tea one goes to sleep in the Boer's bed, and in the cold morning each one draws towards himself the bedclothes he was anxious to get rid of in the warm evening. After coffee at dawn, your host stuffs your pockets with home-made cakes. The Boers are brave and hearty fellows, who know they are heading towards great destinies (the Colonel means a united South Africa under the Vierkleur), and they trust in God to an extraordinary degree. Their Boer brethren of the Cape are ready to rise at the first sign. Already at Prieska six thousand are only awaiting a signal. The British army will be exposed to every kind of attack and ambush, and a guerilla warfare will be carried on. Things will therefore last a longer time than I supposed at the outset. The Boers are staking their all. They will play their own hand themselves" (i. e., without foreign interference).

The French Colonel spent most of his time on the platform of a siege gun, a spot the English were continually shelling. The Creusot engineer Leon was wounded on this platform by a bullet in his head being nearly killed. For two hours the Colonel thought him dead. On Feb. 13 the Colonel went to attend an operation on Leon which was performed during the night at a place a couple of hours from camp. Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, having taken leave of several Frenchmen he had entertained as his guests for a week, left with two of his countrymen, an artillaryman, and a mounted trooper. He was caught in a terrific hailstorm, being pelted with hailstones and soaked. His tent was flooded and thrown over. At length he reached Modder River, expecting fighting there. "I am rather anxious," is his final remark, "as I am aware the English are turning on their left, as I predicted."

RETIREMENT ALLOWANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In consequence of the handing over of the G. I. P. Railway Company's concern to Government many a railway servants' services will be dispensed with. These will, however, be given the amount of their provident funds, and, by way of compensation six months' salaries. According to Government rules, servants, over fifty-five years of age, have to retire on pension and this part of the rule will be enforced against the railway servants when Government take charge of the concern. In the case of Government servants, if the authorities deem it desirable exceptions are allowed, and a servant is allowed to serve Government, though over fifty-five years. This concession should be allowed in case of railway servants, whose services are deemed to be of advantage to the concern, as it would be, moreover, beneficial to the servants themselves as by retiring in old age they get no pension and have very remote, I should say no chance of obtaining service elsewhere.

While on this subject, you will permit me to urge the Port Trust authorities to allow their servants the concession granted to the railway servants, namely, six months' salary on retiring from the service. Most of the servants of the Trust are wretchedly paid; old hands are in receipt of low salaries, though doing responsible and arduous work. In respect of these, it is but fair that the Trust should contribute towards the provident fund 150 per cent. instead of 100 per cent. of the contribution, so that old hands may have the satisfaction of finding their lot improved by the concession.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, April 24, A WELL-WISHER.

CONCERT AT BOMBAY.

AN excellent concert, given under the auspices of the Bombay Musical Union, took place at the Novelty Theatre, on Tuesday evening, the proceeds being in aid of the Presidency Famine Fund. The approach to the theatre, which was lent free of charge by Mr. C. P. Khatow, was illuminated with lamps, and the interior was filled with a large audience. A very good programme was arranged, and was successfully gone through, the items in which Parsee ladies and gentlemen took part being rendered with skill and taste. An overture "La Diademe" by the orchestral band, under Signor Lagattolla, opened the proceedings, following which Mrs. Hormusjee Servai elicited applause for her song "The nightingale's trill," which was meritoriously rendered. Miss Florence Ferns gave a unique performance on Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s crown orchestral pianoforte, the artiste introducing piano, harp, zither, banjo, fife and drum, bugle, bagpipes, mandoline and cello, and as the selection consisted of popular airs this item was warmly appreciated. Mademoiselle Pedraza gained a success in Grieg's "Solveig's Song," and her encore was no less beautifully rendered or appreciated. Signor Lagattolla also earned an encore for his violinsolo, and was followed by Miss Pherez K. N. Kabrajee. She gave Verdi's pretty song "Ever free and thoughtless ever," and her rendition won the golden opinions of her hearers. Miss Kabrajee possesses a sweet contralto voice, and her contribution was among the successes of the evening. Mr. Ben Defreece brought the first part to a close with a couple of comic songs, which he gave in his inimitable manner, being of course received with unbounded enthusiasm.

After the interval the Misses Avanbai S. Patloo and Banoobai S. Gazlar commenced the remaining portion with a duet "Elfin call," the accompaniment being played by Mademoiselle Pereira. After a pianoforte solo by Miss M. S. Mehta, Miss Kabrajee sang Braga's "La Serenata" with taste and feeling, and was again heartily applauded. Dr. John Pollen recited an adaptation of the "Absent-Minded Beggar" with reference to the famine, and his effort was rewarded by a spontaneous collection, Rs. 257 being contributed. Miss Florence Ferns gave an accomplished performance on the pianoforte, and the entertainment concluded with a selection, "Lucia de Lammermoor," played by the orchestra. The concert was a decided success, a handsome sum will be handed over to the Fund, and the committee deserve congratulations for their energy.

THE DECCAN BANK FRAUDS CASE.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Cheif Presidency Magistrate, further enquiry was held in the case in which Rowjee Narayan Parulekar and his two brothers and the two Desais are charged with misappropriation and falsification of books of accounts of the Deccan Banking Corporation. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, instructed by Superintendent MacDermott, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the defence.

Anant Shridhar Samant, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was formerly in the employ of Vishnu Parulekar, the second accused. Witness was related to the accused Parulkars. He was a godown keeper on a monthly salary of Rs. 15 from September 1897 to May, 1898. He had never borrowed money from the Deccan Bank. The signature to exhibit T (shown to him) was not in his handwriting. Neither to the Bank nor to the second accused did he pay back the sum of Rs. 2,000 on the 22nd January, 1898. He was never in his life possessed of Rs. 7,000 of his own.

Raghunath Govind Samant, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said in November, 1897, he first started a general rough cash book, which represented cash coming into the firm of Parulekar and Co., regarding the transactions of the Bank, the Marriage Fund, and the Death Fund, also payments made on account of these three institutions. There was also a rough cash book for the Bank alone. Witness produced it for the year 1897. He kept it, and took the entries therein from the general rough cash book. The second accused had given him directions regarding the entries to be taken from the general cash book into the Bank cash book. There were entries made in the latter which did not appear in the former book. Those entries came in through the second accused's dictation. In December, 1897, the books of the Bank showed that certain loans were given. Some of them were bogus loans. All the bogus loan items did not appear in the rough cash book, but other items appeared in it instead. In the rough cash book some of the fixed deposits for December, 1897, appeared. There were other deposits in that book which did not appear in the fixed deposits register. Witness wrote the fair cash book, which was not now forthcoming. But there was a copy of it instead, made at Madras. Cash extracts were sent to Madras weekly or monthly. Those from September to November, 1897, and January, 1898, were sent from Bombay to Madras. They were copies of the fair cash book and were in witness's handwriting. He had also made an extract for December, 1897. The former extracts were sent by post. That for December was given personally to the first accused in Bombay. It was handed over to him between the 15th and 20th December. On the 1st December 1897, there was an item in the rough cash book of Rs 17,500 as a fixed deposit which did not appear in the general cash book. There was a receipt book for the Deccan Bank. Witness used to fill up the receipts during the December in question. He signed the receipt form as an accountant, somebody else signed it as cashier, and the second accused as agent. Particulars from the receipt were copied into the counterfoil:—Witness was cashier at the time, but the signature as cashier was made by a Parsee whose name he could not remember. Witness could not say in whose handwriting the counterfoils for December were, but he could identify the signatures.

Mr. Nicholson drew his Worship's attention to the fact that the counterfoils seemed to have been in the same handwriting including the signatures, with the exception of the second accused's signature. Moreover, the other signatures had the letters 'Si.,' standing for the abbreviated form of "Signed" before them, which was very curious. The presumption was that the genuine book was made away with, and the present book substituted. Then the numbers from 19 to 36 seemed to have been cancelled, and numbers 36 to 42 were doubled.

Witness, in further examination said the loan for Rs. 17,500 purported to have been made to the first three accused's paternal uncle, who resided in Malgaon near Sawantwadi. His name was Rane Sadashew, and he was a cultivator. Rs. 45,000 purported to have been lent to P. Narayen Gopal, accused's maternal uncle, who was a cultivator in the village of Koosa in Goa. Neither of the uncles was a rich man. The first had written a private letter to the second accused to put in big amounts of transactions that never took place, with a view to show that a large amount of business was done in Bombay. Witness himself had read the letter. He pointed out other entries he had made in the cash book under instructions from the second accused. Some of the daily totals in the case book were not drawn in December, because the first accused was to have arrived in Bombay, and entries showing a very large amount of business were to have been made on both sides in the way he thought proper or in the manner he approved of them. The loan advance item of Rs. 45,000 which appeared in the rough cash book, did not appear in the fair cash book. It was under date the 4th December. Instead of that there appeared in the fair cash book an entry for over Rs. 65,000 advanced to Mr. Dabholkar Balajee, described as "a merchant of Bombay." That man was not a merchant of Bombay, but was cultivator in Goa. He was a distant relation of the first three accused, and was not in Bombay at that time. This was done in order to prevent suspicion, for only two days previously, there was an entry made of a deposit from P. Narayen for Rs. 65,000. The first accused said to the second accused that if it was paid back to the same man two days later, it would look awkward and create suspicion in the mind of the Madras staff. He therefore advised an entry to be made in the name of Mr. Dabholkar, and witness made the entry in the fair cash book.

The court then adjourned till this (Thursday) afternoon.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. SINGAPORE.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, sailing to-day, from V. Dock, No. 2 shed. Medical inspection at 7 a.m.:—

FOR GENOA.

Alexander Rev Fr
Ambler Mr C J
Brown Mr W
Clarke Mrs E A
Cockcraft Mr A
Cockcraft Miss A M
Correa Mendes Gen R M
Correa Mendes Mr A C
Droz Mr and Mrs E, girl and infant
Galotti Baron E
Grant Rev B
Hailes Col W
Hailes Miss
Hall Col and Mrs Geoffrey C
Herdon Miss
Isola Mr G
Kennedy Mr and Mrs R M
Kennedy two Misses
Lobatodo Faria Mr A
MacKay Mr and Mrs C
Mills Major and Mrs J B and child
Mills five Misses
Nixon Miss Pita
Nuremau Col and Mrs K S
O'Connor Rev W
Pelli Cher and Mrs F
Pessein Rev J F
Radford Col O C
Radford two Misses
Suter Mr E
Tillard Lt and Mrs F B
Valerio Mr J
Verena Rev Sister Gertrude
Webber Mr Wyatt

THE BOXERS OF CHIHLI PROVINCE.

BLACKMAILING A MAGISTRATE.

MUCH has been written about the doings of the "Boxers" or "Yiho Ch'uan" in Shantung province, but a letter received lately by a Tientsin merchant from his family in the district city of Hsinch'eng, prefecture of Paoting, the provincial capital of Chihli, which we have been allowed to translate, while both amusing and interesting, will show how these ruffians in Chihli manage for themselves.

When they first appeared at Paoting Foo they demanded funds of the District magistrate who collected by his side several petty military officers who commanded patrols in the neighbourhood of Hsinch'eng and had about 100 of their soldiers, besides some 70 *yamen* runners and thief-takers. He was thoroughly cowed by the aspect of the Boxer leaders and their 50 well-armed, mounted followers. And though the military officers, despising the small numbers of the Boxers, were indignant at the cowardice of the magistrate and wished to arrest them, the magistrate would not allow it and tried to parley with them. One of the conditions preferred by our magistrate was that, if he granted their demand for supplies and funds, the Boxers should guarantee to leave Hsinch'eng district free from all disturbances. In other words, so long as Hsinch'eng and its dependencies were left in peace the Boxers could work their will on the Christians of other districts for aught our Magistrate cared. But the Boxer leaders evidently had their eyes on certain well-off Christians in their neighbourhood and emphatically refused to yield to the magistrate's demand. In the meantime the Boxers in the *yamen* were being gradually and quietly

REINFORCED BY MEN FROM THEIR VILLAGE ENCAMPMENT

until at last there were some 400 of them well-equipped and armed in front of the *yamen*. Finding themselves now strong enough for every eventuality the leaders at once made it plain to the magistrate that, if he was so ill-advised as to decline to give them funds and supplies, they would help themselves not only by plundering his Honour and his *yamen* but also every shop and residence in the city worth sacking.

"On being told these terms the magistrate looked at his military officers and the officers looked at him, for by this time, seeing how matters stood, these valiant military officers were not one-tenth as anxious to arrest the Boxer leaders as they had been an hour ago. Finally, there being 'no help for it,' as the magistrate puts it, the magistrate ordered a thousand bags of rice to be handed out of the city granary to the Boxers and a package of silver, as 'drink money' to the leaders. The latter then asked how much silver the package contained and were told 'Tls. 50.' In a most matter-of-fact way the Chief of the Boxers called for a balance from the yamen accountant's room, which being brought, revealed the fact that there was only Tls. 4,030 in the package! With a curse the Chief threw the opened package into the room where the parley was being held, and the broken pieces of silver rolled over the whole place, some of which getting to the line of Boxers in the rear of the leaders were, of course,

SURREPTITIOUSLY SNATCHED UP.

The magistrate turned pale and so did the military officers. 'What would you have then, my brave hero (chuang shih)? was the quavering question of the magistrate.—'Your life, if you are not careful!' was the fierce and menacing reply of the Chief Boxer. 'If you thought that the drink money we bestowed upon you was insufficient, why didnt you say so, instead of throwing the money away in a manner so insulting to the generous heart of his Honour? Name your requirements, said one of the military officers braver than the rest. 'Four hundred taels and not a candareen less,' was the reply. 'But,' said the magistrate, 'there isn't such a sum in the whole yamen. How can I give what I have not?' 'Then you will have to come with us and take the risk,' replied the Chief, at the same beckoning to one of his compahions to bring up the rest of the Boxers into the room. The magistrate groaned; then signing to his secretary, the man went to an inner room and brought out without more ado seven packages of silver which were laid on the table which stood between the officials and the Boxer leaders. 'How much is that?' asked the Chief—'Tls. 350, which with the money on the floor will make up the amount you demand,' was the reply.

'BRING OUT ANOTHER PACKAGE

while you are about it. I intend the money on the floor as drink money as you call it, for my men. No sooner had these words been spoken by the Chief than there was a rush and a scramble, and in an instant all the silver lying on the floor was snatched up by the Boxers who had followed their leaders into the room. The latter then sarcastically bent one knee to the magistrate and grinned their thanks for 'his Honour's generosity.'

"The Chief then methodically weighed the silver in a provokingly slow manner, compelling the magistrate to make good the loss of weight in every package supposed to contain 'fifty taels of good silver' after which, with another sarcastic bend of one knee the Boxers slowly filed out of the room into the great courtyard, where they were joined by the bulk of their men, and so on out of the city into the country. As an instance of the contempt in which these Boxers hold the officials and troops, when they came out of the yamen they made no attempt to provide against attack or surprise en route, but joked and laughed with the people who lined the streets leading to the city-gate. In contrast to this, as soon as the magistrate found that the Boxers had completely left the city, he ordered the gates to be closed at once, commanded the walls to be manned by *min-fu'tsu*, or trained bands of the city, some 200 of them, and acted generally as if there were a state of siege. In other words 'mending his leaky roof, after a disastrous storm of rain.' Another urgent appeal for aid was then sent to Viceroy Yu Lu at Tientsin, and we hear that H. E. intends to send General Ho of Tientsin here 'to investigate.' In the meantime the Boxers, encouraged by what has passed, have become more daring and audacious in their attacks on innocent men, while their numbers are being constantly

But in other countries, there is a serious obstruction, showing that "the personal equation" figures here as elsewhere to a considerable extent. If one Governor should really adopt the plan which it is said he has announced of making those who have done the robbing pay for the losses, there will be a great gloom thrown over such proceedings in the future. The deputies appointed to go about in these countries and pay the sum granted as consolation for losses have completed their work, and although the amount —four strings of cash to an adult, and half as much to children—is trifling, it yet illustrates the Chinese adage that "To give one less than enough for a full meal is at any rate better than to bury him alive!"

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 17th April.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 6th March 1900,

Read letter to the Commissioner of Police, dated 15th March 1900, addressed in accordance with the Trustees Resolution quoted above, pointing out the serious necessity of having the Dock Channel patrolled day and night by the Police boat during docking operations.

Read letter from the Commissioner of Police dated 30th March 1900, intimating that measures have been taken with a view to keeping the Dock Channel clear during operations both day and night and expressing the regret that with the present available staff of the Water Police it is not possible for them to do more than they have already been doing, as the channel extends over a very large area.

Resolution—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 19th March 1900, forwarding correspondence, together with copy of proceedings of a departmental enquiry held at the Port Office, into the grounding of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "Beswada" off the Dock Channel on the 13th March 1900, while in pilotage charge of the Third Grade Pilot Mr. Willoughby. The Port Officer fully concurs in the following opinion expressed by the Departmental Officers investigating the cause of the accident:—"We are of opinion that the grounding of the B. I., S. S. "Beswada" on the night of the 13th instant, N. of the Dock Channel, was owing to the chain not having been paid out in time as ordered by the Pilot, whose orders could not be heard owing to the noise made by the escape of steam from the steam pipe. The anchor was dropped in a safe position. We do not consider the Pilot to blame."

Resolution—The Trustees are pleased to accept the opinion expressed by the Departmental Committee of enquiry concurred in by the Port Officer, and to exonerate the Pilot from blame. The attention of all Pilots should be directed to By-law No. 176, the provisions of which should always be strictly adhered to. The Port Officer should communicate the result of the enquiry and the Trustees' decision to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 10th April 1900, forwarding plan of the proposed new cargo barge, together with a detailed estimate amounting to Rs. 16,250, which has been provided for in the current year's Budget, and requesting sanction to start the work.

Resolution.—The plan and estimate—the latter amounting to Rs. 16,250,—are sanctioned, the expenditure to be debited to the provision in the Budget Section IV, Capital, Item 5.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 5th April 1900, forwarding an application from the Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company, for reduction of dock charges on the China and Japan cargo landed at the Docks ex S.S. "Caudia" and re-shipped partly per the same vessel and partly per S.S. "Farramatta" which was compulsory in order to enable the ship to enter the Dry Dock for the carrying out of repairs to her propeller damaged on the voyage out; saying that the charges due as are under:—Full import charges Rs. 3,549-0-0 full export Rs. 3,428-4-0 dock dues on vessel Rs. 648-9-0 Sunday work Rs. 209-0-0 water-supply Rs. 38-4-0, dry dock charges Rs. 1,887-8-0, total Rs. 9,751 9-0 and recommending that as a special case half the export fees, viz. Rs. 1,714-2-0, may be remitted; adding that the circumstances of the case are similar to those the S.S. "Monarch," which vessel obtained a similar concession, as per Trustees' Resolution, No. 279, dated 26th July 1899.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased to remit half the export fees or Rs. 1,714-2-0, subject to the approval of Government.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 13th April 1900.	Total from 1st to 13th April 1900.	For week ending 13th April 1899.	Total from 1st to 13th April 1899.
Vessels piloted into harbour	34	51	27	44
Vessels piloted out of harbour	20	39	19	37
Vessels transported	6	17	19	26
Vessels attended to	3	5	3	3
Vessels warped	...	...	1	1

THE TWO-ANNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your paper, to invite the opinion of subscribers and others interested in the above scheme as to the mode of distributing the amount already collected. The scheme, although not progressing as well as I expected, has been on the whole well received by the public, for which I beg to express my best thanks. The subscriptions amount at present to about Rs. 7,000 only, which will be shortly acknowledged in the papers; and, I expect, this sum will be augmented by about a similar amount by the end of September, when I intend closing the Fund.

Famine is at its worst now; and the pinch of misery is felt most. It is consequently desirable not to keep idle what has been got so far, but go on using it to the best purpose. The question naturally arises: How is it to be used? Some advise that the whole sum should be given away to the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund; whereas others think that it would be better to use it in distributing grain and administering medical help to the famished in various places through direct agencies. Some believe the best course would be to divide the fund into various portions, and hand the same over to the collectors of different districts, leaving them to use the same as they think fit. Others, again, are of opinion that the fund should be used towards the digging of wells or towards the supply of cattle or farming implements.

The suggestions are so many and so varied that one is at a loss to find out as to which is the right course to follow. My own humble opinion is that the fund should be handed over in its entirety to the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund, which, according to most authentic reports, is being distributed in the various districts where relief is needed in a most careful and judicious manner; and I have my doubts as to the possibility of the working of this fund through direct agencies in, to say the least, as good and efficient a way, if not in a more satisfactory manner. Perhaps I may be better guided by you or some of your numerous readers as to which would be the best course to take.—Yours, &c.,

JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN

THE WHO WILL BE CANDIDATES?

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S declaration in favour of the Nicaragua Canal Convention has possibly some significance (says the New York correspondent of the "Times"), and may even have some influence. The opposition to that treaty has been and still is largely political—in other words, Democratic. Jingoism, both with reference to this treaty and Anglo-American relations generally, is part of Mr. Bryan's stock-in-trade. There is, however, growing silently, not only some resistance to the nomination of Mr. Bryan, which is still believed inevitable, but a spirit of inquiry concerning some other available candidate. Mr. Cleveland is understood to regard himself as available, though that is not the opinion of other Democratic leaders. Ex-President Harrison, in the same way, indicates now and then his own personal belief that the Republicans might do well to nominate, him instead of President McKinley. To that, or some other good end, he attacks the President's policy, announces his own sympathy with the Boers, and expresses profound views about Puerto Rico and the Philippines. The two ex-Presidents are both in opposition, each to his own party or to the authorized party leaders. Each would, apparently, like to find himself at the head of the intelligent minority now casting about for a possible candidate. One result is that Mr. Harrison opposes while Mr. Cleveland supports the neutralisation of the Nicaragua Canal. Yet Mr. Cleveland thinks it desirable also to remind the public that he championed Venezuela against "the assaults of a greater and tyrannical Power," so there may not be much to choose between him and Mr. Bryan with reference to Anglo-American relations.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. E. E. Procter presiding. The report of the directors for the year ending 31st, December last has already been published.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report said: In proposing the adoption of the director's report and the accounts for 1899, I think it will be of interest now that the Railway has been completed and handed over to the working agency, if I give you some particulars regarding the construction and cost of the line. The first sod, as most of you will remember, was turned by H. E. the Viceroy Lord Elgin on the 30th November 1896, but construction was not started until January 1897 on account of some difficulty in taking up the land. The opening of the first section was delayed for a considerable time on account of the line not being fully ballasted, but in January 1899 the line was opened up to Vyara and, as you will have seen from the report the remaining sections, were opened for traffic as they became ready. The whole line was opened on the 15th March 1899, somewhat under 3 1-4 years after the work was started. This may appear a long time for the construction of a line 155 miles in length and it is certainly considerably longer than your directors anticipated when the company was floated. At the same time it must be remembered that owing to famine, plague and the great unhealthiness of the country through which most of the line passes, labour was very difficult to obtain and work was carried on under abnormal circumstances, which accounts a good deal for the length of time taken in the construction of the line. I pass on to the cost of the line. The original estimate in 1895 amounted to roughly Rs. 1,26,00,000 provided deodar sleepers were used. In September 1897 the Government of India sanctioned revised estimates amounting to Rs. 1,27,86,994, but later on further revised working estimates were submitted amounting to Rs. 1,40,01,349, and these were sanctioned by the Government of India in July 1899. The line has now been completed and the completion estimate made up by the Superintending Engineers shows a saving on the above revised estimates of 19 lacs, bringing the cost of the line down to 121 lacs. To this must be added 13 lacs for interest paid out of capital up to 31st December 1900, promoters' commission and other charges making a total of 134 lacs. Out of this nearly 5 lacs is for the main line fencing, which will not be erected at once, but spread over several years, so that at present we have only to make provision for an additional 5 lacs and this your directors propose to raise either by issuing further ordinary preference shares or debentures or in any other way they may think advisable in the interests of the Company. Of course, gentlemen, you will understand that these figures are not final but I think you can take them as approximately correct and I feel sure you will agree with me that our best thanks are due to Mr. Hagan and his staff as well as to the constructing agency for showing such a saving on the estimates. In accordance with our agreement with the Secretary of State interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is payable out of capital up to the end of the six months, following the six months during which the construction is completed, and it will, therefore, be paid out of capital up to the 31st December, 1900. I mention this, because we have received several inquiries as to when interest out of capital cease. As you will see from report the Government of India, decided that the station should be built and worked by the G. I. P. Railway, the T. V. Railway paying interest at 4 per cent. per annum for their share of the joint works. As regards the traffic of Amalner an arrangement has been made between the B.B. and C.I. Railway and the G.I.P. Railway to divide the Bombay traffic between the two lines in proportion to the mileage of the two railways which should I think, prove distinctly advantageous to our railway. As you are aware our agreement with the Secretary of State is that the B. B. and C. I. Railway shall have carefully considered the proposal and as they are of opinion that it was distinctly advantageous to the Company they accepted it subject to your approval. I am unable to put this proposal before you to-day as the necessary alteration in the wording of the contracts has not yet been received from the Secretary of State for India but as soon as it is received an extraordinary general meeting would be called and the proposal put before you. Personally, I think it is an excellent arrangement, as by it we shall still get the benefit of good years when the ratio is low with the advantage of never being charged more than 44 per cent when the year is bad and working expenses heavy. I think your best thanks are due to Mr. Forrest for having got the Board of the B. B. and C. I Railway to fix the maximum at so low a figure. I may mention that the ratio of working expenses provide rolling stock, work, and maintain the line for the same ratio of working expenses as that of their own line but not exceeding 50 per cent of the gross earnings. The Government of India, however have just made a fresh agreement with the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the working of the R. M. Railway by which the two railways would be worked on one system and the accounts amalgamated. As a result of this the London Board of the B. B. and C. I. Railway approached Mr. Forrest to ascertain whether the T. V. Railway would agree to accept the ratio of working expenses of the whole system instead of as present, that of the B. B. and C. I. Railway only. The matter was throughly discussed between the London Board, Sir William Bisset and Mr. Forrest, and it was finally arranged that in consideration of the T. V. Railway agreeing to this proposal the B. B. and C. I. Railway would reduce the maximum for working expenses from 50 to 44 per cent of the gross earnings. Your directors for 1899 on the B. B. and C. I. Railway came to 47·13 per cent. of the gross earnings. With these remarks I have great pleasure in proposing that.

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Resolutions were then passed re-electing Mr. Narondas Parshotamdas, director; appointing Messrs. Fergusson and Irvine, auditors for the current year on remuneration of Rs. 350; and aproving the appointment made by the directors of Mr. F. A. Reddie as one of the directors.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE PROTECTION OF PUNJAB FISHERIES.

THE following notification appears in the "Punjab Gazette":—

In continuation of Notification No. 180, dated the 22nd of February 1900, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act (IV of 1897), the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to make the rules hereunto annexed, regulating the erection and use of fixed engines, the construction of weirs, the dimensions and kind of nets to be used, and the mode of using them and the like, in waters to which the said rules may at any time hereafter be applied in pursuance of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of the said section of the said Act.

RULES.

I.—In any waters to which these rules may at any time be applied by notification under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Indian Fisheries Act 1897, the following prohibitions and regulations shall be observed, namely:—

(a) No fixed engine (as defined in sub-section (2) (of Section 3 of the said Act) shall be erected or used.

(b) No drag-net shall at any time be used.

(c) No weir intended for the purpose of facilitating the taking of fish shall be constructed.

II.—The breach of any of the provisions of Rule I shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after the date of first conviction during which the breach is persisted in.

III.—(1) Any fixed engine erected or not used in contravention of any of the provisions of Rule I may be seized and removed by any police officer or other person specially empowered by name or in virtue of his office) by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) Any fixed engine erected or not used in contravention of any of the provisions of Rule I, and any fish taken by means of any such fixed engine or net shall be liable, by order of any Magistrate to forfeiture.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

BRITISH PRESTIGE IN INDIA.

STRONG VIEWS FROM CALCUTTA.

THE deliberate, murderous, and so far as can be ascertained, entirely unprovoked attack the other day upon three soldiers of the Munster Fusiliers, near Dinapore, following upon numberless recent incidents of a similar nature, suggests the remark that European life is being alarmingly cheapened in the eyes of the natives in Bengal, and in Upper India generally. Without set purpose, but by an unaccountable fatality the Natives are being taught that no divinity hedges about a European and that his life may be taken with little risk and less harm. It is rather far back to the Manipur tragedy; but that was a startling awakener, and may yet prove to have been the beginning of an era. After the British Resident of that State had been killed, the Chief Commissioner, a Colonel and two other British officers were deliberately put in irons, like common felons, and after a period of delay were with equal deliberation beheaded at the temple of the god Govindjee. All that was done to impress India with a sense of the appalling audacity of that act, was to try the principal offenders, and sentence those who were convicted, some to death and some to transportation. Two huge dragons which used to guard the gate of Govindjee's temple were blown up; but the great Govindjee himself, in whose honour the distinguished human sacrifice was offered, and in whose protection the population firmly believed, was left in his undisputed right as presiding deity of Manipur. At the same time Mr. Melville, of the Telegraph, was first wounded and afterwards barbarously murdered by tribesmen in sympathy with the insurrection. A couple of years passed away, and two English ladies of the Church Mission in Bengal were

COARSELY ASSAULTED AND THEN DRAGGED OUT OF THEIR CARRIAGE

and hurled down, as we never treat male convicts, in the dust. This was done by a crowd, not of coolies but of Babus, in the compound of the "kachari" and in the presence of the Magistrate, who seems to have been seized with a species of paralysis at witnessing an outrage that has not been paralleled since the Mutiny. The men were exasperated because the ladies had got hold of a girl whom they wished to baptize. But no representative of England in all the "kachari" thought it necessary to teach the mob that we do not allow lynch law in India, and that our chivalry is not quite extinct. No action was taken. This virtual endorsement of native ideas of the treatment of women was an eye-opener to all educated Bengalis, and to the common people of the place where it occurred. Not long afterwards Mr. Cockburn, a tea-planter of Cachar, was brutally murdered in his bed, for the purpose of robbery. Since that time a European has been murdered on the road in Assam

IN BROAD DAYLIGHT;

but as the murderers were Cabuli traders, not natives of India, we mention the case only to pass it over. It ranks with the frequent murders by Ghazis on the North-West Frontier. But three very violent assaults have been made on tea-planters by their coolies, and in one of the cases the planter saved his life only by shooting one of his assailants. We know of these cases because they came before the courts of justice: so we may assume that the law as laid down was duly observed. But we draw attention to the cases because of the insolence and fearlessness with which the assaults were committed, the mob in each case being quite prepared to take a European life in satisfaction of a not very unusual grievance, unless its victim escaped or effectually defended himself. During these few years there have been assaults by mill hands on their European managers, in greater frequency than used to be the case, and characterized by the same audacity that has been exhibited on the tea estates, and the same readiness to take European life for very insufficient cause. One of these cases recently closed with the punishment of a small number out of a great crowd of offenders: another was the Raniganj case, in which murder actually took place, although it was legally defined otherwise. We pass to the three

TOTALLY DISTINCT, BUT PROGRESSIVELY SERIOUS RIOTS

to which parts of Calcutta have been given up within five years. Bombay, which is a particularly turbulent city because of its very mixed and somewhat ferocious population, has only been in equally dangerous disorder five times in the last half century. The first riot was about a mosque in the north part of the city. A European connected with the waterworks barely escaped with his life, and the majesty of the law was affronted by the knocking out of the eye of an unfortunate police inspector. Some sixty or seventy of the rioters were tried, but let off on a technicality. The second riot was of the same kind, but was so widespread and so violent that very many Europeans and Eurasians living as far south as Ripon Street were kept for a whole week in alarm. More than a dozen Europeans, including the wife of the Rev. Dr. MacDonald, were cut with stones or bruised with sticks, and one only saved his life by shooting a man in a mob at Wellington Square. About as many prisoners were made as in the previous riot, and were convicted, but their sentence was six months' hard labour—a curious contrast with the sentence of one year's and two years' hard labour often passed in cases of theft. These two were Mohamedan riots, and the vengeance of the rioters was directed not against the Hindus, who were really the cause of their offence, but against the Europeans as representing the Government. The third riot was occasioned by the plague measures, and this time

EMBOLDENED BY IMPUNITY,

the whole low class population joined in the fun. And it became fun indeed: Europeans and Natives were indiscriminately selected as victims, and in any part of Calcutta, or for miles outside of the city, an idler in want of excitement had only to cry "tikawalla" against some passer by to make a mob set after him and cruelly wound him or do him to death. The brutality of these assaults equalled their cold bloodedness. Several worthy natives were marked for life; a Scotsman who got off his bicycle to protect an innocent native was nearly killed, and a steady, respectable Austrian, who had come to Calcutta to look for work, was driven into the river and stoned to death, even a river tindal in the service of an English firm refusing to help him. A moderate number of arrests were made in connection with these murderous assaults, and some of the sentences passed were adequate and some were ridiculous. In all these disturbances, so violent, so brutal, so misdirected, and so long continued, the calm self-possession of the authorities was in its way admirable. Nobody seemed to have an idea of the resolute action by which the lives and property of law-abiding people have been protected time and again in other parts of India. No less impressive was the attitude of most of the Calcutta native papers in the emergencies. Their influence was exerted wholly against law and order, always with

STEADY DISLOYALTY AND SOMETIMES WITH VULGAR VIRULENCE.

Let us now, before closing, return to our text, that European life is being alarmingly, and, as all this tale of lynching shows, rapidly cheapened in India; and let us consider what it means. There is no suggestion that one life ought not, in the eye of the law, to be the same as another life; or that Government ought to take more care of one class of people than of other classes. What we venture to point out is that the unmistakable increase of a certain class of murders must have a serious effect both on the administration and on the prosperity of this country. The like of the phenomenon of India under British rule has never been witnessed before or elsewhere. So strong, wise, and beneficent has been our Government that men engaged in developing the country are able to travel alone and live alone among hundreds of thousands of natives of any class in almost absolute security. The charm of the British name has made this possible. Dissolve that charm, and England will no longer be able to hold India with a few regiments of white soldiers. This brings us to

THE CRUX OF THE WHOLE QUESTION.

Is the spell to be maintained, or shall we double and treble our garrison that India may be governed under ordinary, rather than extraordinary, conditions? We English are proverbially subject to the infatuation of believing that what is good for us is good for all the world. It is an idea absurd and hurtful, but we cannot help it. We have carelessly introduced our peculiar institutions into this country without reflecting that the people will not submit to them, as we do, but will turn them in ways of their own to their own, advantage. In England it would be impossible for a crowd of people to fall upon a helpless man and murder him or break his bones, without the principal culprits being brought to justice. In India the sentiment of all the people in a given place is united against the man who is helpless, and in favour of might as against right; while the police in the absence of a European officer are afraid to raise a hand against an angry crowd, or to swear to the identity of the rioters afterwards. Such being the state of the case, if Europeans are to continue going fearlessly and living carelessly wherever the needs of the country require them, every menace to their lives must be marked by such a punishment if the law-breakers are convicted, and such a demonstration if they are not, that the ruffianism of the street and the bazaar will be struck with consternation.—*Englishman.*

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

LORD KITCHENER'S ACTION AT PAARDEBERG DRIFT.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Times" writes from Paardeberg, Feb. 26:—It is now over a fortnight since Lord Roberts's force started on the march which has so far resulted in the relief of Kimberley and the investment of Cronje and a great portion of his force in the river bed at Wolveskraal Drift. Events have followed each other so quickly that it has become impossible to do full justice to the brilliant exploit of General French and the wonderful marching of Kelly-Kenny's, Tucker's, and Colvile's Divisions. Indeed, except with a correspondent to each brigade, a proper and accurate description of their doings is impossible. By merely looking at a map and measuring off the miles covered by the troops, a wholly inadequate idea of their wonderful achievements is obtained. It must be remembered that the first four days of the march were excessively hot and oppressive, that terrible dust storms raged, that water was difficult to get, and that several marches were made of over fourteen miles without water. But what marks their performance the great thing it undoubtedly was, is the fact that Cronje's flight changed the whole plan of march, and necessitated a great swing of the army to the right in pursuit of the retreating Boers. That this movement could be done at all has aroused the admiration of all the military attaches, but that British Infantry, operating in dry, sultry, inhospitable South Africa, was able to overtake the mobile Boer and him in at Wolveskraal is surely an achievement of which the whole British public should be proud.

But leaving till some more favourable time a full and a faithful account of the concentration and march of the troops under Lord Roberts's command, I will try to describe, with as much accuracy as is possible in the circumstances, the rather "mixed" fight which Lord Kitchener had with general Cronje on Sunday, February 18.

On the Friday General Kelly-Kenny had come into contact with the redoubtable Transvaal leader, who fought a most magnificent series of small rear-guard actions to hinder our pursuit. He was, however, obliged to leave many wagons and stores in our hands so persistently did we hang on his rear. The mounted infantry played a conspicuous part, and kept touch with the retreating Boers all day on Saturday until late in the afternoon, when Cronje's regard made a stand near Paardeberg Drift, and was only gradually driven up the bed of the river, holding their ground stubbornly and stoutly and fighting every inch of the way. Meanwhile, General French had left Kimberley at three o'clock on Saturday morning with orders to strike the river east of Cronje, and thus cut off his retreat.

To understand clearly the events of the next day it is best to give as far as possible the position of the various troops on the Saturday evening. The mounted infantry had driven in Cronje's rearguard and remained in possession of the bed of the river west of his position. General French had seized a drift east of Cronje's position, while the infantry, consisting of Kelly-Kenny's Division and Colvile's Division, were following behind along the river. It is not clear whether, when Sunday morning broke, Lord Kitchener was aware that General French had reached the river.

The sun rose on Sunday morning and disclosed a sight which must have delighted the heart of Lord Kitchener. About three miles ahead of the position still held by the mounted infantry was a huge collection of wagons representing the whole of Cronje's laager. It lay on the north bank of the river, towards which on every side the ground sloped gradually. In that tree-covered river bed evidently lay Cronje's force, and "we've got him at last" ran along the lines of the watching mounted infantry, re-echoed from the general's lips. All the night long the infantry had been marching up, and soon after daybreak Lord Kitchener was able to dispose of the two greater divisions. It was here that Lord Kitchener to a certain extent underestimated the stubbornness of the Boer. He certainly was, to use a colloquial phrase, "in a hole," but as certainly he still had a great deal of fight in him. The river bed afforded admirable cover, he had his back to the wall and it was certain that he would make a stout resistance. To criticize without offering an alternative plan is not difficult work; but Cronje having been shut up and hemmed in with a considerable force under excellent cover, it seems now, and it seemed then to many present who had already been engaged against the enemy, that it was a dangerous experiment to force matters on instead of encircling the enemy and sitting down before him. In favour of the plan adopted by Lord Kitchener it may be urged that to wait for this encircling movement was to give Cronje time to prepare himself for a vigorous defence, and to give time for reinforcements to arrive and attempt his rescue, while an assault on his position when he was still weary with night trekking and harassed by our vigorous pursuit appeared a natural course.

The infantry towards six o'clock had come up on the south bank of the river, and, in pursuance of his plan of crushing Cronje, Lord Kitchener ordered General Kelly-Kenny to move parallel with the river while the Highland Brigade under General MacDonald moved up the river bed, releasing the mounted infantry, who advanced well out of rifle range and succeeded in reaching the river well to the east, where they ensconced themselves in a nullah, horses and all, and silenced the enemy's fire in the neighbourhood. This, however, occurred later in the day. The movement of the Highland Brigade was in the following order, roughly:—The Black Watch on the left in the river bed, and for some time on the north bank for some little distance, then the Seaforths, and on the right the Argylls and Sutherlands, touching General Knox's brigade, which formed the centre of the big enveloping movement. The regiments comprising Knox's Brigade were the West Riding, the Buffs, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and the Gloucesters. Our right was made up of the Essex and Welsh Regiments. As I said before, Lord Kitchener's idea was to stretch forth a huge infantry hand, as it were, and clasp within it Cronje and his force. To carry out this idea thoroughly the other side of the river must be held, and somewhat later in the day Smith-Dorrien's Brigade, consisting of the Gordons, Canadians, the Shropshire and Cornwall Light Infantry, crossed the river and worked forward on the north bank. To carry out the simile of the hand, supposing the river to run straight across the palm of the hand the fingers would be represented by the infantry on the south side while the thumb and its ball would stand for Smith-Dorein's Brigade. Such practically was the plan which Lord Kitchener adopted but like other generals during the campaign he would appear to have mistaken the character of the enemy opposed to him. To give the Boer a natural trench and then send infantry across an open plain to meet him is just what the Boer likes. From a position which affords him almost absolute security he is able to pour a very shower of bullets on our poor fellows lying on the bare veldt. The result was the same as the result of so many of our direct attacks—great loss of life, a reverse, and an increase of moral in the enemy's camp. With the exception of the point held in the river bed by the Essex and Welsh Regiments between Cronje and French, the positions held by us on the Monday morning could have been won with the loss of not more than 50 men.

The fight which ensued might be described as an almost exact replica of Modder River fight, with the difference that at Modder River the enemy stood between us and our goal—Kimberley—while at Paardeberg the enemy was practically surrounded, all that was necessary being the establishment of an infantry cordon around him. There were incidents, as in every other fight, where again we proved that our officers and men are as brave and as regardless of death as ever. But the death of so many brave men achieved nothing which could not have been achieved with one-tenth the sacrifice. As a Highlander officer said early on the Monday morning, when the force was beginning to realize what had happened the day before, "It was a hammer-and-tongs fight, only the Boers, as usual, had the best position."

The artillery engaged were the 76th, 81st, and 82nd Field Batteries. The 76th were sent to take up a position on the extreme right of our infantry operating south of the river. On its left rear was a kopje which had been vacated for some unknown and unknowable reason by our men. The Boers eagerly seized the opportunity offered them and occupied the position. From this they poured a galling fire on the battery, which had to face at the same time the deadly fire of the enemy's Vickers-Maxim. It became necessary at one time to work the battery with four guns firing towards the rear and two on the enemy in the river. A detachment of the same battery received the full attention of the Pom-Pom (as our soldiers call the Vickers-Maxim). A bombardier was killed and nearly every man in the detachment wounded. At one gun all except one man were put out of action, and he went on laying his gun as if nothing had happened.

The 81st Battery, if possible, got still more severely handled. It was sent some way up the river in order to enfilade its bed, but I have not been able to obtain full details. The 76th crossed the river after the passage of Smith-Dorrien's Brigade. It was met by a severe rifle fire while retiring, but a company of the Gordons, which acted as escort, was able to subdue it.

To describe the action properly and accurately I frankly confess is an impossibility. Regiments got considerably mixed up during the fight, as the infantry were obliged to edge to the right to allow of the proper extension of the Highland Brigade. Individual acts of bravery were shown as usual, but in several cases portions of the troops were bound to retire under the hail of fire that was poured upon them. The general order given was to advance, but, as many officers remarked to me, "Where were they to advance?" Some of the Buffs reached a donga on the river bank right in the centre of the Boer position, but even if they could have rushed the Boers lining the south bank of the river, they would have been exposed to the fire of the Boers on the opposite bank, as well as to the fire of our own men advancing up the river. The whole thing appeared ill-conceived.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH OF APRIL, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (MAX.) and minimum (MIN.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·869	NE	3	92·6	62·2	33	...	11·34	-2·40
Sirsa	29·761	NE	4	91·3	58·6	33	...	1·28	-0·92
Delhi	29·811	Calm	2	91·2	61·1	34	...	2·43	-0·90
Agra	29·804	NE	6	97·5	76·9	29	...	1·19	-0·22
Cawnpore	29·780	NNE	3	99·9	72·1	33	...	1·80	...
Allahabad	29·749	ENE	5	104·6	76·8	39	...	4·99	+2·95
Jhansi	29·787	N	4	99·3	73·7	37	...	1·20	-0·44
Jacobabad	29·918	Calm	3	100·3	69·2	24	...	0·50	-1·01
Karachi	29·843	NE	6	101·4	65·7	37	...	0·18	-1·65
Jeypore	29·821	NE	5	97·2	79·1	23	...	0·6	-1·33
Ajmere	29·707	NE	5	94·1	82·0	35	...	0·82	-0·55
Deesa	29·757	NNE	9	103·1	79·1	11	...	0·35	-0·19
Ahmedabad	29·756	NNE	3	103·3	82·1	17	...	0·47	...
Bhuj	29·822	N	9	99·8	69·9	33	...	0·10	-0·46
Jamnagar	29·84	NW	20	101·1	69·5	45	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·09	NW	12	101·9	67·8	31	...	0·00	-0·55
Bhownagar	29·762	NW	12	101·1	75·3	13	...	0·01	...
Porbandar	29·788	NW	8	96·1	69·3	57	...	0·01	...
Veraval	29·7	NE	6	95·0	78·5	41	...	0·28	-0·80
Neemuch	29·740	W	6	100·8	68·0	31	...	0·02	-1·06
Indore	29·739	E	5	100·4	73·6	64	...	0·45	-2·07
Saugor	29·733	SSE	4	101·0	75·1	27	...	2·31	-0·45
Jubulpore	29·747	S.W	7	107·1	75·2	47	...	0·36	-1·69
Mahoshangabad	29·723	NNW	10	101·7	71·6	23	...	0·26	-1·19
Khandwa	29·746	S	12	108·5	83·5	48	...	2·18	-0·40
Raipur	29·725	SW	4	100·2	78·6	13	...	0·51	-2·77
Nagpur	29·761	SW	7	107·3	77·3	19	...	0·11	-2·40
Amraoti	29·740	W	4	107·7	75·2	19	...	0·13	-2·00
Akola	29·765	Calm	7	102·7	78·0	42	...	0·00	-0·25
Surat	29·845	SSE	6	90·8	79·5	91	0·21	2·35	-18·80
Malegaon	29·759	W	9	105·3	68·2	25	...	0·06	-1·45
Bombay	29·805	N	7	90·4	79·0	77	...	0·00	-0·92
Poona	29·790	W	13	102·0	65·4	30	...	0·01	-2·11
Ahmednagar	29·01	NW	14	102·9	67·4	41	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	Calm	15	105·0	70·7	48	...	0·12	...
Sholapur	29·77	NW	8	104·2	75·5	14	...	1·07	-1·49
Ratnagiri	29·808	NW	8	90·4	78·9	75	...	1·24	+0·38
Belgaum	29·791	NNW	13	99·3	68·8	35	...	1·63	-2·35
Goa	29·822	NNW	1	89·9	78·9	71	...	0·01	...
Karwar	29·815	W	6	89·8	78·0	71	...	0·08	-2·96
Mangalore	29·832	NNW	4	93·0	73·8	69	...	0·29	-4·27
Calicut	29·825	Calm	8	89·2	73·5	86	1·90	4·20	-5·32
Cochin	29·814	NNE	...	90·0	73·7	82	1·92	13·6	-1·79
Bangalore	29·833	S	9	91·3	72·8	75	...	1·31	-1·48
Secunderabad	29·788	SE	6	103·7	77·9	65	...	1·51	-2·61
Masulipatam	29·830	SE	11	97·1	83·0	76	...	0·0	-3·62
Bellary	29·767	NW	5	103·2	82·8	46	...	1·52	-1·55
Cuddapah	29·807	E	L	107·2	85·0	57	...	0·96	-3·26
Madras	29·845	SSE	6	90·8	79·5	91	0·21	2·35	-18·80
Coimbatore	29·841	SE	2	90·4	70·6	84	0·50	8·30	+0·99
Trichinopoly	29·8·5	W	4	93·0	76·8	89	0·07

PURELY PERSONAL.

At the age of eighty-one, the queen is still one of the most industrious women in the world. Few, I think, could credit how much work, in truth, devolves upon her. It has been estimated that, roughly speaking, she signs about 50,000 documents from every 1st of January to the last day of December. Her memory is truly marvellous, not only for dates and faces, as we are so frequently taught to know, but she will settle some delicate point in political discussion on past history, which even her ministers fail to do. Her memory of the details of State ceremonial is truly astonishing; whilst her knowledge even of distant relationships in the families of our aristocracy, and her memory for the idiosyncrasies of those artists and litterateurs who have once been presented to her, surprise everybody who is brought in contact with her.

Many years ago the three-year-old daughter of one of the Queen's friends was brought to see her. "Dear little Isabel!" said her Majesty kindly as she kissed the child. "*Lady* Isabel!" exclaimed the little one with superb self-importance. The Queen in vain tried to conceal her laughter, and often told the story subsequently to her own children and grandchildren. A few seasons back "Dear little Isabel," aged nineteen, was presented at Court. After she had kissed the Queen's hand, she noticed a twinkle in her Majesty's eye. "*Lady* Isabel!" murmured the Queen, with comical emphasis. And Lady Isabel was, of course, delighted.

Little Viola Tree, when she accompanied her parents on their professional visit to Balmoral, had been warned not to offer to shake hands with the Queen; but when the moment arrived for her introduction, she walked forward and heartily shook the Queen by the hand." She looked so kind, I quite forgot!" said Viola afterwards.

The story told last week of the Princess Frederica (writes a correspondent) rather leaves your readers with the impression that this august lady is wanting in a sense of humour, which is certainly not the fact. On one occasion the Princess consented to be present at a concert in the East end, but decided to go down by train, since it was quicker and warmer than driving. The gentleman who had got up the concert accompanied her, and, getting in at the last minute before the train started, was jerked rather precipitously on to the seat. Imagine his dismay when the Princess turned to him, with a twinkle in her eye, saying, "Do you know, Mr.—, that you are sitting on my best bonnet?" She had taken it with her to wear on coming out of the heated hall. On another occasion she described her sensations during a certain concert sold as being like those endured when "all her hairpins ran into her head." The Princess, for all her dignity, can at times be a most amusing and genial companion.

The Duke of Norfolk (writes a warm admirer of the latest and most distinguished of the ducal volunteers who sailed for the front on Saturday) wears, I should say, the worst hat in London. Business took me down the Stand on Saturday last when everyone was leaving it, and, among the crowd of impeccable silk hats hurrying westwards, I caught sight of an apparently aged top-hat brushed the wrong way, and, glancing for a second at the wearer, I encountered the merry, kindly, black eyes of the Postmaster-General. Rather short, strongly built and muscular, deep-chested, with strong sinewy hands, black hair turning to iron grey, and a longish beard to match, a good, true, care-lined face, with furrows of sorrow deep and bitter—and withal a cheery word for all at all times—a shrewd capable face, and a quiet determination under a careless manner—such is the Premier Duke and Earl of England in outward appearance. To his friends he is the best of friends, the staunchest and most reliable, the most genial companion, and most unpretending of men.

His house in St. James's Square betrays the absence of a guiding feminine influence. It has remained as it was when the Duchess died, and is getting a trifle old-fashioned and dreary. Arundel Castle and Derwent Hall are old feudal manors, and are better able to stand on their own merits. There is grief among the Howards at the Duke's departure, for he is adored by every member of his family without exception, by the Howards of Glossop in particular, of whom there are five sisters, all married, at whose houses he is always the most welcome of guests. Every year he is a member of a cheery riding and driving tour, the other members of which are generally his sister Lady Phillipa Stewart, Lady Mary Howard, and, till the last two years, poor Lady Margaret, Lord and Lady Loudoun and one or two others.

The Duchess of Norfolk was Lady Flora Hastings, a sister of Lord Loudoun's. It was thought for some time that no heir would be born to the Duke and Duchess, and great were the rejoicings when a son was given to them, but his being a complete invalid was a great sorrow. The Duchess died after ten years of married life; she was not beautiful, but one of the most fascinating of women, and the Duke simply idolised her. He has erected a black and white marble chapel in the Brompton Oratory to her memory, with a very touching inscription.

The Duke is the head of the Catholic world in England His loyalty to his principles is a matter of history, and his charities are boundless. He is a rich man in the ordinary acceptation of the term, though he does not consider himself as such, especially in comparison with his near connection, the enormously wealthy Lord Bute. Another side to the Duke's character is his enthusiasm for the theatre. He is an inveterate play-goer, and when he has people staying at Norfolk House always induces them to spend the evening at a theatre. He never fails to see at least one pantomime every year, from a box close to the stage. He is so cheery, too, and so keenly on the look-out for the fun of the thing, that he is an invaluable "claque" for the company. As to problem plays and such like, he abhors the very name of them, his tastes lying in the direction of the old-fashioned "good, honest, cleanly plays" beloved by Mr. Clement Scott.

The Duke owns 50,000 acres and a very valuable London property, including the estate off the Strand, comprising Norfolk and Arundel Streets, etc., all of which he has improved immensely. Arundel Castle is a gigantic building rising up out of a plain above the little country town of Arundel, and giving on to the steepest street I have seen in England. The park stretches away behind it, miles of solitary wooded hill and dale, with huge red-deer among the bracken, and bounded on one side by the swifty-moving little river Arun, running down to the sea a few miles away.

Miss Clara Butt, who set forth her autobiography so interestingly (writes a correspondent), lives in a very pretty flat close to Hyde Park, and is certainly one of the most hard-working girls in the United Kingdom. Her friends say she does too much, but she has youth and strength in her favour. Her drawing-room contains innumerable signed photographs of celebrities, chiefly musical. One friend has dedicated his picture with lines in musical notation; then there is Mme. Altani, Miss Lily Hanbury) a good friend of the young singer), the late Sir Joseph Barnby (one of the first to recognise her great gifts), and many more, whilst a crown of laurels hanging on one wall is the tricute of triumph in Berlin. Miss Clara Butt is intensely loyal, and one of her most interesting appearances, to her mind, was when, at a Thank-giving service in the Diamond Jubilee year, she sang "God Save the Queen" as a solo, with thousands of soldiers taking up the chorus with a fervour which brought the tears to her eyes. I once asked Miss Butt to give me her autograph, together with her favourite quotation, and in an enormously large characteristic hand she wrote the following verse from "The Song of Thanksgiving."

my voice ring out and over the earth,
Through all the grief and strife,
In golden joy and silver mirth
Thank God for Life!

The lives, as many of the readers of "M.A.P." will know, are by poor "B. V."—one of the most fascinating of the many eccentric geniuses whose life stories are written on the sadder pages of the literary history of the century. The man who gave forth such a splendid trumpet blast in celebration of the joy of mere existence also penned the most intensely saddening poem I have ever read—and died under circumstances that were pathetic beyond all tears.

He was at heart one of the kindest of men; but he had the defects of his qualities. Indeed, there was a certain dash of the swashbuckler about him—especially in the days when he was making his name I remember hearing him one night, during the Russo Turkish war times, make a speech at a public dinner which was a challenge...a very eloquent and vigorous challenge—to all those present who differed from him about public events as they were then, and I have heard some stories of brusqueness, almost arrogance, when he was in the midst of campaigning. But this was but the outward shell. Under-neath it all, he was a fearless, manly, good-hearted fellow.

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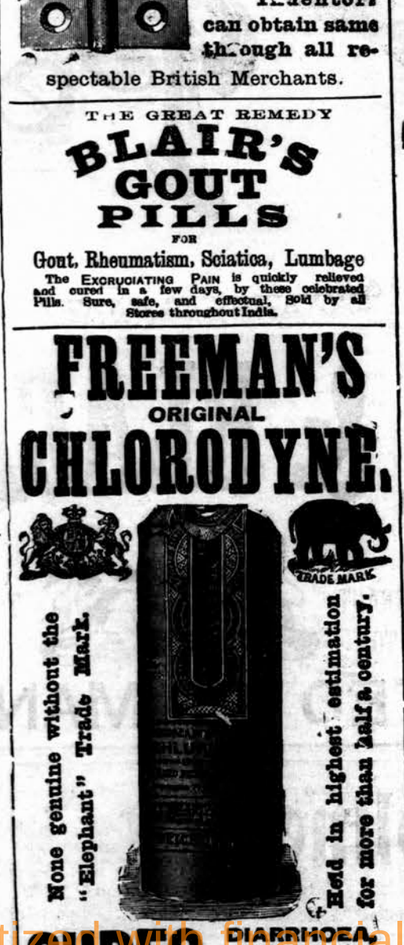

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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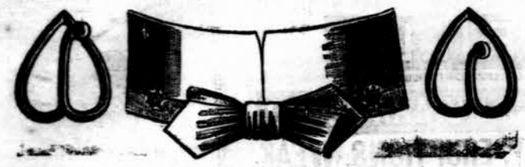

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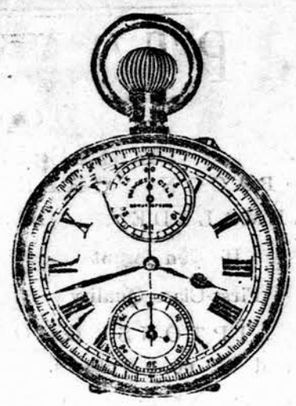

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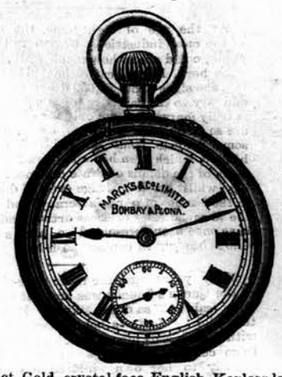

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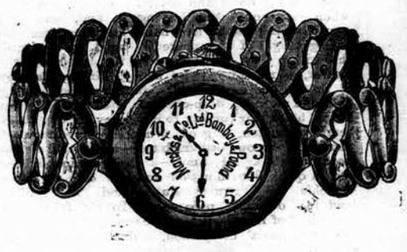

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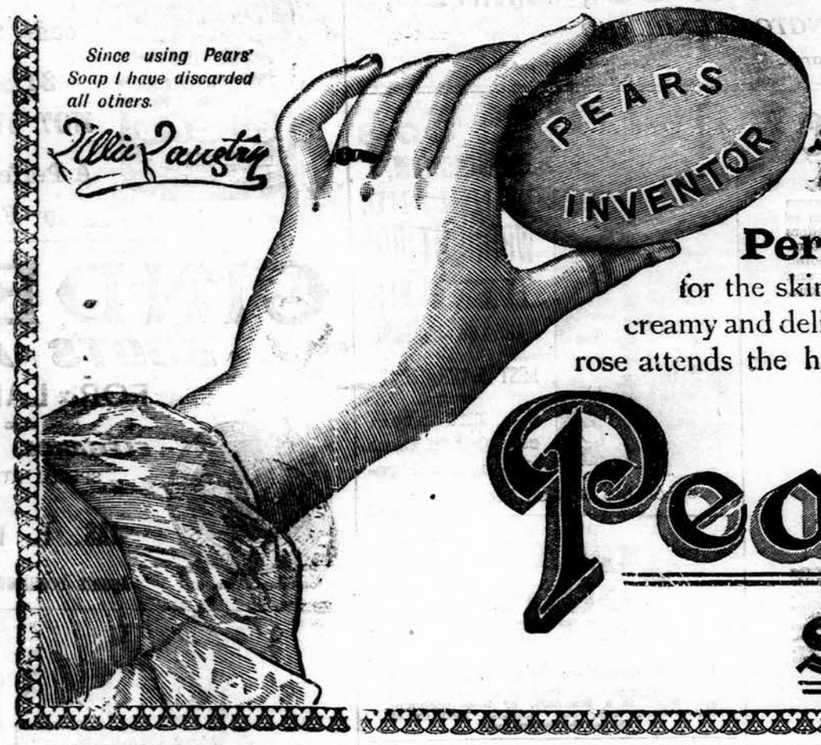

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